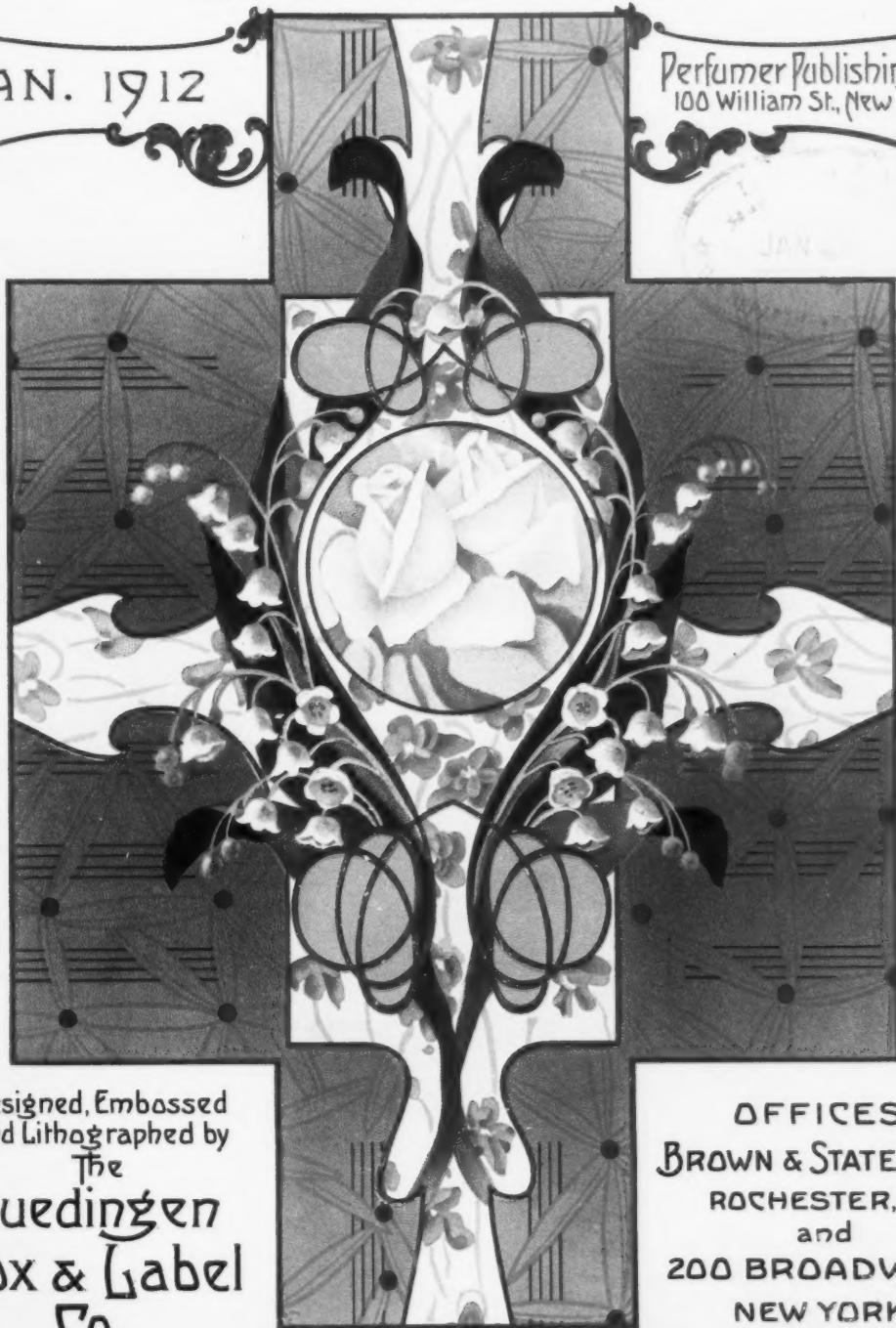


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SEE PAGE X

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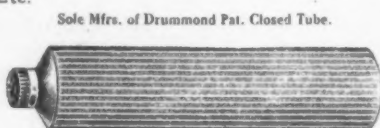
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CHEMICAL SCHEDULE IN CONGRESS.

Reports from Washington indicate that the situation will bear watching so far as it relates to the chemical schedule. The majority in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives does not seem disposed to await the findings of the Tariff Board in relation to wool and woolens, but apparently is disposed to go ahead with other subjects, iron and steel, chemicals and sugar being the most conspicuous objects in view. The Democrats seem inclined to rest for the present on the record they made in the special session of Congress upon wool, woolens and cotton. At that session little consideration was given to the Overman bill, which was tacked on to the cotton tariff revision bill as a rider. This Overman measure did not pretend to be a scientific revision of the chemical schedule and simply made arbitrary reductions of duty with no apparent purpose other than to "do something."

At this writing there is no apparent crystallization of opinion in the minds of the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee on the chemical revision. With the presidential election coming this fall it is probable that campaign expediency will enter largely into the calculations of the Congressmen affiliated with both of the great parties. All that the extract, perfumery, soap, toilet and medicinal manufacturers can do at this moment is to wait, watch and prepare to be early on the ground in Washington to protect their interests, should such a course be found necessary.

TEA BOARD SITUATION.

For years the grading of tea imported in the United States has been under supervision of a Board of Tea Experts attached to the Treasury Department. Recently charges were filed with the President against certain members of the board, and the natural result has been a weak-

ening in general confidence in the entire board. The claim is also made that the Board of Tea Experts as originally conceived, has outlived its usefulness, and should, if continued, be separated from the Treasury Department and made subsidiary to the Board of Food and Drug inspection.

One trade journal has suggested that a new board be organized of a China tea importer, a Japan tea importer, an India and a Ceylon tea importer, a wholesale tea dealer and an independent chemist. This is going a little too far, in our opinion, and to our notion it would be a very much better idea to follow the plan outlined in previous issues of this journal and most lately in July, 1911.

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association has been urging this progressive step for some time, and we believe that when Congress concludes its investigation of the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, there will be found in its conclusions some provision for a suitable commission composed of manufacturers, chemists and lawyers, who will be individually competent to handle their part of the work, and collectively able to handle all questions in a technically satisfactory and commercially reasonable way.

HOW TO ADVERTISE ABROAD.

Advertising in some form is recognized as an essential factor in every effective trade-getting campaign in this country, and this is to a considerable extent true in foreign markets. Most American manufacturers, although familiar with the style and cost of advertising at home, do not have such information regarding foreign countries.

In order to furnish those engaged in or desirous of entering the foreign field of a general idea of the cost of newspaper advertising abroad and the papers it might be advisable to use, the Bureau of Manufactures, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, is publishing in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* a series of reports by American consular officers on foreign news and trade papers.

The list for England, which included the papers in fifteen districts, appeared in *Daily Consular and Trade Reports* for November 27. Lists for South American countries are in course of preparation and will be published at an early date. The series, when completed, will cover all foreign countries.

PERFUMED LIQUID SHAMPOOS—A HINT.

That there is a wide field and a waiting market for a delicately perfumed liquid shampoo that will appeal to the better class of trade, especially women, is a fact which is not only recognized by some progressive chemists, but is the subject of observation by the *American Druggist*, which sums up the problem in these words: "Most of the difficulty lies in getting a delicate and yet satisfactory perfume that will not be decomposed by the alkali in the soap or other alkaline substances used. It is comparatively easy to make a shampoo liquid that will lather freely and cleanse

the hair satisfactorily, but those on the market seem to lack in delicacy of odor, especially in the odor given to the hair after use."

Perfumers and soap chemists have long realized the difficulties, but few have given much attention to the possibilities. That they will do so now ought to be an assured fact when they learn that our esteemed contemporary is appealing to druggists to supply an article which ought to be placed upon the market by perfumery and soap chemists. The way the situation looks to the *American Druggist* is thus:

"Here is a chance for some enterprising manufacturer to lay the foundations of a fortune such as was made by Gerhard Mennen, of talcum powder fame. It is suggested, as a basis for experimentation, that first a non-irritating liquid soap be worked out, one that is practically odorless and free from excess of alkali, yet possessing free lathering properties, then that a perfume for this be elaborated from a combination of the many synthetic odors now on the market. There is money in this proposition if a superior article is produced. The trade is waiting for it and costly advertising will not be necessary for success."

It's generally the fellow
who doesn't know any better
who does the thing that
can't be done. You see, the
blamed fool doesn't know it
can't be done, so he goes
ahead and does it.

TWO DRASTIC BILLS AT WASHINGTON.

Among the new measures introduced in Congress are two that are sweeping in their character and which, if enacted, would make some radical changes in the methods of some business concerns. House Bill 16884, introduced by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, is designated a measure "to prohibit fraud upon the public by requiring manufacturers to place their own names upon manufactured articles." Permission is to be given to place the names of dealers upon the cartons, or packages, but the name of the manufacturer also must appear. The object is to prevent representations that the article has been manufactured by any person other than the real producer. The bill has gone to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

House Bill 16828, also introduced by Mr. Campbell, provides for "suspending the patent and copyright laws of the United States when a patent, or copyright, or any article or product protected by patent or copyright, is

owned, used or leased by any trust or monopoly in restraint of trade." This bill has been referred to the Committee on Patents.

Rules have been prepared for the presentation of papers to the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which will be held in New York and Washington in September next, and copies may be had on application to the secretary at 25 Broad street, New York. A feature will be several lectures on chemical activity prepared in a way to interest the non-technical public, and one of the subjects, "Photochemistry of the Future," gives an idea of the class of subjects. Why cannot some perfume chemist get into this symposium? A paper or lecture in this line might easily be made of such general interest as to find its way, in whole or in part, into the lay newspapers and do much good in an educational way.

The reports of a fusion of the firms, Antoine Chiris, of Grasse, and Jeancard Fils & Co., of Cannes, are confirmed, but according to the latest cable advices, although the essentials have been agreed upon, no complete statement has been given out, and up to the time of going to press there has been no change in the American representations. A corporation is being formed, and Mr. Georges Chiris will be president, and Mr. Paul Jeancard, general manager. Mr. Robert, who has been director of the Chiris works in Grasse, will, according to the *Revue de Grasse*, also be a member of the board of directors. That journal, commenting on the event, voices the opinion that this fusion is an example of modern industrial tendencies in the Riviera.

Mr. W. G. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, who has been representing Jeancard Fils & Co. for the past ten years, is at present in Paris.

TRADE MARK DECISIONS.

EX PARTE FORTUNA AND MAGRO.

1. TRADE-MARKS—SIMILARITY.

A mark consisting of an ornamental panel having in the center thereof the representation of a lion surrounded by a smaller ornamented panel and having the words "Lion Brand" and "Illeone," respectively, above and below it *Held* properly refused registration in view of the prior registration of a mark consisting of the representation of a lion rampant upon a shield surrounded by a circle and the words "Puritas et Cura S. S. P. & Co."

2. SAME—GOODS OF THE SAME DESCRIPTIVE PROPERTIES.

Olive-oil and cotton-seed oil for culinary purposes *Held* to be goods of the same descriptive properties.

Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

THE SUMMIT CITY SOAP WORKS VS. THE STANDARD SOAP COMPANY.

Decided December 4, 1911.

1. TRADE MARKS—SIMILARITY.

A mark consisting of the representation of the head of a mammoth and the word "Mammoth." *Held* not deceptively similar to a mark consisting of the representation

of two elephants in the attitude of a mother washing her child used in connection with the words "Rub-No-More Soap."

2. SAME—SAME.

"This court has adopted a strict rule in refusing registration in all cases where the apparent similarity would probably lead to confusion in trade, holding that the field of selection for marks is so broad that no necessity exists for the invasion of one trader upon even the apparent rights of another, and that the broadest protection will be afforded the purchasing, consuming public by the courts."

Mr. Arthur Stewart and Mr. J. E. Cross for the appellant.

Mr. W. G. Henderson for the appellee.

VAN ORSDEL, J.:

This is a trade-mark opposition. Appellee company sought to register a trade-mark to be used on toilet soap consisting of the word "Mammoth," associated with a picture of the head and shoulders of the prehistoric animal, the mammoth. Appellant company, in its notice of opposition, describes its mark as—

the picture of two elephants in the attitude of a mother washing her child. This was commonly used in connection with the inscription, "Rub-No-More Soap."

The material allegations as to the identity of the marks are stated in the notice of opposition as follows:

7. That the alleged trade-mark to which the above-mentioned application relates has such a near resemblance to the opponent's trade-mark, as to be certain to be mistaken therefor by the public and cause the applicant's goods to be substituted as and for the opponent's goods to the damage of the opponent and the deception of the public.

8. That the picture is the most prominent feature of both marks and, in general appearance, the animals illustrated in the two pictures are substantially identical and both marks are appropriated to goods of the same descriptive properties. If the applicant is allowed to register or use the said alleged trade-mark, the trade and the public will be deceived and the opponent injured.

Appellee, the applicant, contends that its mark is not so similar to appellant's mark, though concededly used upon the same class of merchandise, as to be likely to create confusion in trade. Appellant's mark was registered February 6, 1900. The appellee took no testimony and established no date of adoption and use. The whole case turns, therefore, upon the similarity of the marks and the probability of their concurrent use creating confusion in trade.

The Examiner of Interferences sustained the opposition, and refused the registration of appellee's mark. This ruling was reversed by the Commissioner of Patents, from whose decision this appeal was taken.

The Commissioner turned the case upon the recent decision of this court in *Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. vs. Walter Baker & Co., Ltd.*, (37 App. D. C., 148). In that case the marks were used on cocoa, chocolate, broma and cocoa preparations. The mark of the appellant consisted of the picture of a milkmaid in Swiss costume carrying a milk pail in her right hand and another on her head, with the words "Milkmaid Brand;" while the mark of appellee consisted of the picture of a waitress in Puritan or Quaker costume carrying a tray supporting cups.

It was there held that the words "Milkmaid Brand," used in connection with the picture, was a distinguishing feature of the mark. Here the word "Mammoth" and the words "Rub-No-More-Soap," appearing as parts of the respective marks, may be held to be distinguishing features. Their tendency, we think, is not to attach to the

products bearing these marks the trade-name, "Elephant Brand." The word "Mammoth" instantly attracts attention to the distinction plainly apparent between the pictures, which are the dominating features of the marks. The slight tendency there would be to confusion from the similarity of the pictures is removed by the suggestion on the label itself of the distinction which, in fact, plainly exists. The inclusion of the name of the animal illustrated on appellee's mark so distinguishes it from appellant's mark as to remove the probability of confusion.

This court has adopted a strict rule in refusing registration in all cases where the apparent similarity would probably lead to confusion in trade, holding that the field of selection for marks is so broad that no necessity exists for the invasion of one trader upon even the apparent rights of another, and that the broadest protection will be afforded the purchasing, consuming public by the courts. In this case, however, there is no such similarity as would impel us to hold that the mark sought to be registered by appellee, invades the right of appellant, or tends to create confusion in trade.

The decision of the Commissioner of Patents is affirmed, and the clerk is directed to certify these proceedings as by law required.

Affirmed.

PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING CRUDE-OIL SOAP.

Specification of Letters Patent, No. 1,007,531. Patented October 31, 1911. Application filed May 17, 1910. Serial No. 561,871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Otto Cassel, subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Vienna, in the Empire of Austria-Hungary, have invented certain new and useful improvements in the process of manufacturing crude-oil soap, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

The present invention relates to a process for the manufacture of crude oil soap.

It is well known that certain quantities of crude oil or the distillations obtained therefrom can be incorporated in common soaps, but the addition of considerable percentages of such oils has not, however, as yet been achieved.

According to the present invention it has been discovered that by the addition of montanic acid the materials employed in the usual methods of manufacturing soaps have the property imparted thereto, of being able to absorb exceedingly large percentages, up to 200 per cent. by weight of refined or unrefined crude oil or its distillates.

As a formula for execution I give the following example: 20 parts of caustic soda are dissolved in 100 parts of water and into the obtained solution are stirred, while warm, 20 parts of rosin and 10 parts of montan wax. When the montan wax has been completely dissolved through boiling 100 parts (or a percentage up to 200 per cent. of the soap base) of refined or crude oil are added under constant stirring and the concoction is brought to boiling again.

The material known in trade by the name of montan wax contains large quantities of montanic acid, and is consequently well adapted to the present purpose, and the same results will ensue if instead of montanic acids the

same quantity of montan wax be added. I have also found that the by-products obtained in the manufacture of montan wax or montanic acids (see German patent specification 101373 and Austrian patent No. 1456), in consequence of the montanic acid which they contain, will react on the component substances used in soap manufacture in such a manner that the said by-products may be used in carrying out the invention, the action of the by-products, though naturally not so effective as that of montan wax or montanic acids, being nevertheless sufficient for technical purposes.

The process is carried out in the following manner: To one of the components or to the total mass of soaps manufactured according to known processes montanic acid is added, thus enabling up to 200 per cent. of crude oil or its distillates to be absorbed.

As has been described above, montan wax may be used instead of montanic acid or even the by-products referred to above obtained in the manufacture of montan wax. It is, however, evident that the quantity of montan wax, added must be greater than if pure montanic acid were employed and likewise the amount of by-products added must be greater than if montan wax were added.

Soaps prepared according to this process hold the crude oil in an extremely finely divided condition, consequently will lather well and may be diluted with almost any amount of water. Soap of this kind has considerable cleansing power and may therefore be employed for removing varnishes and paints. Owing to the above mentioned property of being able to stand almost unlimited dilution with water the soap is extremely suitable for street sprinkling purposes.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is:

1. The herein described process for the manufacture of crude oil soap, which consists in adding montan wax to the soap substance before combining with crude oil.

2. The herein described process for the manufacture of crude oil soap, which consists in adding by-products containing montan wax to the soap substance before combining with crude oil.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

Witnesses:

FRIEDRICH BINDER,
AUGUST FUGGER.

OTTO CASSEL.

Converting Liquid Into Solid Soap.

MACHINE FOR INSTANTANEOUSLY CONVERTING LIQUID — INTO SOLID SOAP TO BE SOLD IN BARS OR AS A POWDER.—E. Savy, Fr. Pat. 414,252.

The apparatus comprises a rotatable drum containing channels to receive and divide the soap paste into fine flakes, and provided with means for the introduction of a cooling gas or liquid. Fitting closely against the side of this drum there revolves in the opposite direction a smaller cylinder with double walls, which acts as a hopper for the liquid soap paste. Steam or hot water are introduced between the walls, whilst the sides of the cylinder are pierced with circular openings coinciding with the channels in the large drum. Means are also provided for discharging the solidified soap from the drum in the form of a bar or bars.

THE DETECTION OF PRUNE JUICE AND CARAMEL IN VANILLA FLAVORING EXTRACTS

By W. DENIS

The foreign coloring materials most frequently used in the preparation of factitious vanilla flavoring extracts are caramel, prune juice and coal tar dyes.

The dyes are easily detected by the usual double dyeing tests, but the positive identification of caramel and of prune juice or mixture of the two offers greater difficulties.

The test for caramel most generally used in this country is probably the basic lead acetate test; by this method the dealcoholized extract is treated with a few cubic centimeters of basic lead acetate, when the following results are obtained:

1. With a pure vanilla extract a heavy pale brown precipitate is formed, while the supernatant liquid appears straw-colored or almost colorless.

2. With an entirely artificial extract prepared from synthetic vanillin and caramel, the addition of basic lead acetate may produce:

- a. No precipitate.

- b. A small amount of a dark brown precipitate leaving a dark brown supernatant liquid.

- c. A heavy light brown precipitate and a straw-colored supernatant liquid, in other words, a reaction absolutely identical with that given by a pure extract.

3. With extracts composed of 50 per cent. genuine vanilla extract and 50 per cent. of an extract prepared from synthetic vanillin and colored with caramel precipitates of varying density and shade are obtained, the color and volume of the precipitate depending in a large measure on the amount of vanillin present.

While engaged in the laboratories of the United States Bureau of Chemistry in the examination of several hundred samples of commercial vanilla extracts the author had ample opportunity for judging of the efficiency of this test, which after many trials appears to her to be practically worthless, and frequently misleading when employed in the form at present given in the official methods of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists.¹

About two years ago the fact that vanillin in 0.4 per cent. solution gives a copious precipitate with basic lead acetate was brought to my notice by Mr. A. V. H. Maurey.

This fact at once explains the anomalous results frequently obtained when attempting to apply the lead acetate test to commercial extracts which contain absolutely no resins and show no color soluble in amyl alcohol or in ether; this class of extracts have usually a high vanillin content, 0.25 per cent. to 0.50 per cent., so that, when to the dealcoholized extract, we add basic lead acetate a copious precipitate is formed which carries the caramel down with it, giving finally a pale brown precipitate and an almost colorless supernatant liquid, exactly the result obtained with a pure extract.

To test the accuracy of this conclusion artificial extracts were prepared in the laboratory containing respectively 0.10 per cent., 0.20 per cent., 0.30 per cent. and 0.40

per cent. vanillin dissolved in 10 per cent. alcohol and colored with caramel.

On the addition of basic lead acetate solution to these extracts practically no precipitate was obtained with the one containing only 0.10 per cent. vanillin. With the three more concentrated solutions large precipitates were obtained which in the case of the one containing 0.4 per cent. vanillin was sufficiently copious to carry down with it practically all the caramel. The following modification of the lead acetate test has therefore been devised and has been extended to include the detection of prune juice.

To 25 cc. vanilla extract contained in a 100 cc. beaker add 50 cc. water and evaporate on a steam bath to a volume of 20 cc., filter off the precipitated resins and wash the filter with about 5 cc. water, the washings being allowed to mix with the filtrate. When cold, place in a small separatory funnel and extract twice with two 15 cc. portions of ether; the color of the first ether extract should always be noted; the coloring matter of the vanilla bean is fairly soluble in ether, caramel and prune juice are absolutely insoluble.

Now draw off the aqueous liquid into a beaker and warm for a few minutes on the steam bath to get rid of the last traces of ether, cool, place in a 100 cc. graduated cylinder and add 1 cc. basic lead acetate of specific gravity 1.25, mix by inverting the cylinder two or three times and let stand until the precipitate settles.

If caramel be present the precipitates will be dark brown in color, while the supernatant liquid will be dark colored also. After the color of the precipitate and liquid have been observed, add 5 cc. glacial acetic acid and shake; in the presence of a pure extract, or, of an extract colored with caramel, the precipitate will immediately dissolve. If prune juice has been used, there will be obtained, on the addition of basic lead acetate to the extract after removal of alcohol, resins and vanillin in the manner above described a very voluminous dark colored precipitate, while the supernatant liquid will be almost or entirely colorless. On addition of 5 cc. glacial acetic acid to this precipitate it will be found that there is present a lead salt insoluble in acetic acid. This insoluble substance is of a gelatinous reddish brown appearance much resembling the precipitate of ferric hydroxid.

The following precautions are necessary in applying the test:

1. The coloring matter of Sherry wine is said to be sometimes used to color and flavor vanilla extract. This vehicle gives with basic lead acetate a copious light colored precipitate closely resembling in appearance, the precipitate produced under like conditions from a pure vanilla extract, but differing from the latter in containing a body insoluble in acetic acid, which body is left as a light flocculent precipitate after treatment of the lead acetate precipitate with this acid. If, however, a mixture of Sherry and caramel have been used, this precipitate will be colored brown and is thus very difficult to distinguish from a mixture of caramel and prune juice.

2. The observation as to whether or not acetic acid has dissolved all of the precipitate produced by basic lead

¹U. S. Bur. of Chem., Bull. 107 (revised).

Color of precipitate with basic lead acetate.	Color of supernatant liquid when precipitate settles.	Action on addition of glacial acetic acid to lead acetate ppt.	Appearance of the ethereal layer.	Quantity of resins.	Indicates.
None.	Dark brown	All dissolves	No color	None	An entirely artificial extract colored with caramel.
Dark brown	Colorless	Gelatinous reddish brown residue	No color	None	An entirely artificial extract colored with prune juice.
Dark brown	Brown	Gelatinous reddish brown ppt.	No color	None	An entirely artificial extract colored with prune juice and caramel.
Dark brown	Brown	Gelatinous reddish brown ppt.	Small amt. color	Small quantity	An extract containing some natural vanilla color together with caramel and prune juice.
Voluminous, light colored	Colorless	Quan. of colorless ppt. undissolved	Fair amt. color	Small	An extract containing some natural vanilla color together with sherry residues.
Voluminous, light colored	Colorless	All dissolves	Much color	Large	A straight vanilla extract.
Voluminous, light colored	Colorless	All dissolves	Much color	None	Is probably an extract made by extracting the beans with glycerine.

acetate should be made immediately after adding the acid, as on standing for several hours or over night, traces of such precipitate begin to appear when extracts of known purity are under examination. We have found that the extraction with ether described above apparently does not remove from a pure extract any lead-precipitating substance except the vanillin so that with such a product after extraction with ether, there is obtained, on the addition of basic lead acetate, a copious very light colored precipitate.

The pure vanilla extract used in working out the above

method was prepared from a medium grade of Bourbon beans according to the directions given in the eighth edition of the *United States Pharmacopeia*; the prune juice was prepared by extracting dried California prunes with 70 per cent. and with 30 per cent. alcohol, the Sherry color was made by evaporating down on the steam bath a pure California Sherry to 1/10 of its original volume.

Herewith is given in tabular form results obtained in the examination of various pure and artificial extracts by the above method.—*The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*.

NOTES ON THE MANUFACTURE OF TOILET SOAPS

In these days of keen competition quality has to be considered as well as price, and a moderately cheap toilet soap of first class quality will stand a better chance of continued sale than a cheaper soap of inferior quality. It is possible to produce good quality soaps with very little increase in the manufacturing charges if careful attention is paid to details during the course of manufacture. To the rising generation of soap makers a few notes on some of the details which should be observed will, no doubt, prove welcome.

It is very important that a toilet soap should not develop rancidity, for if it does the likelihood of complaints arising due to skin irritation, and also to bad odor when in use is very great. One of the chief causes of rancidity is incomplete saponification. In the process of boiling the soap base it is absolutely necessary to thoroughly saponify the fats and oils before the "fitting" operation is reached. In fact, the primary object of the soap maker should be to secure almost complete saponification by the time the "washing change" is finished, leaving little for the "strengthening change" to do. This latter operation should be considered more or less a factor of safety in the soap boiling process, and not so much as the operation in which an incomplete saponification is to be finished off.

Another cause of rancidity in soap is the use of oils and fats which are already in this state. Every care should be employed to secure the best tallows and vegetable oils; those which contain the minimum of free acid, and in which all but traces of albuminous matter and oxidized glycerides are absent. Particular care should be taken in this connection if it is desired to use cocoanut oil or olive oil.

The writer has found another cause of rancid odor, contributors to which are cocoanut oil and some essential oils. He finds that soaps made from a pan charge

of tallows and vegetable oils among which was cocoanut oil, developed a rancid odor shortly after being put into use. This odor became more evident if the soap was allowed to remain in a soap dish, which was not properly drained and where the soap was always more or less moist. A large number of experiments were made, and it was found that soaps in which cocoanut oil had entered into the manufacture of, and which were perfumed with essential oils containing a large proportion of terpenes, developed a rancid odor very rapidly, and in a very marked form, while those soaps which did not contain cocoanut oil, and yet were perfumed with the same kind of essential oils, did not develop a rancid odor in any marked degree when kept under similar conditions. In such soaps as Eau de Cologne toilet soap, the liability to become rancid is very great, and the points just mentioned should be carefully observed when making this class of soaps.

Another matter which requires careful consideration is that of the prevention of brittleness, not only in the finished article, but in the base from which the tablets are made. To prevent brittleness in the base the amount of soft to hard fats must be carefully proportioned. Brittleness is due to the presence of a large proportion of the soaps of the easily crystallizable fatty acids, such as stearic and palmitic; to the fact that the soap has been framed too hot, and then not crutched in the frames, when the harder soaps have crystallized out in places producing a granular state; or to the presence of an excess of common salt. This latter condition can be prevented by taking care that the "washing change" is very thorough. More than very small quantities will produce brittleness and also prevent the soap base from binding during the plodding operation; the bad effect increasing as the proportion of common salt increases. Brittleness in the finished tablets may

be produced by any of the just mentioned conditions, and also if the soap base has been over-dried before milling. Any amount of milling in the case of over-dried soap base will not yield a material which will properly "knit" or bind together in the plodder.

Smooth texture in a toilet soap is another important matter. In order to produce this it is necessary to avoid using too much of the hard fats in the pan charge when making the base. A certain amount of hard or mutton tallow is necessary to give the soap sufficient body or stiffness, but a proportion of soft or beef tallow should be used in all cases. It will assist to an extent in producing the emollient properties which are as necessary as smooth texture, and at the same time prevent the hard fat from producing too crystalline a soap with a coarse texture, without unduly weakening the body of the same as would a large quantity of vegetable oils. A certain quantity of vegetable oils should be used in the pan charge, but the amount need not be so great if some beef tallow is employed. As a guide to the proportion of beef to mutton tallow the following will be useful. To every 100 cwts. of mutton tallow use 20 cwts. of beef tallow.

It has just been mentioned that a portion of the pan charge should consist of vegetable oils. This is necessary, not only to produce a smooth texture, but to render the finished soap emollient. Two of the best oils to use for these purposes are castor and olive. It is very necessary to thoroughly saponify both these oils, as small quantities of the free oil in the soap, especially under conditions of use, very rapidly turn rancid and destroy all the good qualities the article possesses. Olive oil is more prone to produce rancidity than castor oil. Only the first quality oils of each kind should be used, and it is advisable to have them examined in the laboratory before putting them into the pan. Castor oil, in particular, also gives the finished soap a beautiful glossy semi-transparent appearance. The proportion of each of these oils used in the pan charge will vary according to circumstances, but as a guide to the beginner 5 cwts. of olive oil and 8 cwts. of castor oil per 100 cwts. of pan charge may be used. If preferred, and it is very advisable if it is desired to produce a perfectly white soap, castor oil alone can be used, and in the following proportion: 15 cwts. per 100 cwts. of pan charge. Olive oil has a tendency to produce a soap with a slight greenish tinge.

It is quite possible to turn out a coarse textured tablet of toilet soap even when the base is of first quality.

This undesirable state is produced by allowing the soap chips to overdry in the stove before milling, or allowing the correctly milled soap to stand too long in exposed positions. The former state can be prevented by carefully regulating the temperature at which the soap is stoved and the time it remains in the stove. The latter condition can be prevented by covering the boxes containing the milled soap with damp cloths.

In regard to the occasioned irritating action which toilet soaps produce on the skin when in use, it is very difficult to locate the cause of various complaints made by users. There are cases in which the same soap does not always produce irritation of the skin in the same individual, the trouble occurring only at certain times. In these cases the cause is to be found in the state of health of the person affected, although more often than not the soap is blamed. To a large number of people a coconut oil soap is very objectionable to use, not so much on account of odor as to the amount of skin irritation it produces. To the soap maker, coconut oil is a very useful article in producing a soap which gives a good lather, especially with hard water, and it is generally advisable to introduce a small quantity into the pan charge even in the manufacture of first class toilet soaps. Care must be taken, however, to see that the oil is free from rancidity, that it is sweet smelling, and that it is properly saponified when making the soap from it. It is certainly not advisable to use large quantities in the pan charge, about 10 to 15 cwts. per 100 cwts. of charge will give excellent results. The presence of free alkali is also likely to produce skin irritation, and every endeavor should be made to turn out a soap in which the free alkali content is reduced to a minimum.

Analysis of Soaps. (Lant Carpenter.)

	Primrose Soap.		Cold Water Soap.	Neutral Curd.	Oil Soap. Oleic Acid.
	Genuine Rosin Soap. South of England.	Watered and Silicated. North of England.			
Fatty acids.....	62.3	42.66	70.2	67.9	68.66
Combined soda Na_2O	6.7	5.41	7.3	7.0	7.88
Free alkali Na_2O ...	—	1.21	1.8	nil	1.0
Silica	—	0.94	1.6	—	—
Neutral salts	0.2	0.55	0.4	0.2	1.0
Water	32.8	50.40	22.0	28.0	21.0

CARDAMON AND ITS ESSENTIAL OIL

By LOUIS SERVE

There are at least 80 varieties of cardamon and the essential oils extracted from some of them have been more or less investigated and known. We will rapidly review those which are recognized in the perfumer's art and give the specifications of their essential oils after the publications of M. M. Charabot, Dupont and Pellet, Schimmel & Co., etc., in order to later give consideration to some varieties as yet ignored in this industry. It will be of benefit to describe the latter so that their essential oils may be investigated as to their com-

mercial value. They merit attention also from the fact that these cardamons in contra-distinction to the others, can be considered French products, since they are indigenous to Indo-China, one of our colonies. Their introduction into France proper would be of further interest for the reason that up to the present they have been exported almost exclusively to China, where they were marketed in an irregular manner, not encouraging to the growers.

Cardamon is a plant of the zingiberacea family and

all the essential oils derived from the seeds of its various varieties, possess an aromatic and camphor-like odor. Camphor has been found as an important constituent of almost all of these essential oils, cineol in many of them and also terpineol.

The following is a list of the principal essential oils of cardamon:

- Oil of *Amonum repens*, investigated by Trammendorf.
- Oil of *Cardomum Minus*, studied by Dumas and Peligot.
- Oil of Bengal Cardamon (*Aromum Aromaticum* Roxb.)
- Oil of Cameroon Cardamon (*Amomum Danielli* Hook & Arnot)
- Amomum angustifolium* Sonnerat.)
- Oil of Korarima Cardamon (*Amomum Korarima*).
- Oil of Ceylon Cardamon (*Elleteria Cardamomum* var. *b* White).
- Oil of Malabar Cardamon (*Elleteria Cardamomum* Matton).
- Oil of Maissour Cardamon.
- Oil of Mangalore Cardamon.
- Oil of Siamese Cardamon (*Amomum Cardamomum* L.).
- Oil of Seeds of Paradis (*Amomum melegueta* Roscoe).

Essential oils from Bengal and Cameroon have a very clear odor of cineol which is also found as a constituent of Malabar and Ceylon oils.

The most interesting among these diverse essential oils are those of Malabar, Siam and particularly Ceylon. The latter, it can be said, is the commercial oil of Cardamon.

Oil of Malabar Cardamon has a yield of 2.14 per cent. Its color is clear yellow and among its constituents are found cineol and a small proportion of right terpineol.

Density 0.943. Optical Rotation at 19 degs. + 34 degs. 52: Soluble in 4 (and more) volumes of alcohol at 70 degs. Coefficient of saponification 132. Its odor is like that of Ceylon Cardamon.

Oil of Siamese Cardamon possesses so pronounced an odor of camphor, that the seeds from which it is distilled are sold in London under the name of "camphor seeds."

Its yield is 2.4 per cent.; it is a semi-solid becoming fluid at 42 degs., density at this temperature 0.905. Optical rotation + 38 degs. 4; soluble in 1.2 volumes of alcohol at 80 degs. Coefficient of saponification 18.8.

Oil of Ceylon Cardamon has a yield of about 2.5 per cent. Density varies between 0.895 and 0.905. Optical rotation + 13 degs.

Subjected to fractional distillation, it yields formic acid, acetic acid, a terpene which appears to be dipentene, and terpineol. Most of the essence passes over between 205 degs. and 220 degs. and contains terpineol in large proportion. The residue obtained consists of silky crystals which melt at 60 to 61 degs. The oil of Ceylon Cardamon contains cineol as remarked above.

The island of Ceylon furnishes the seed of wild cardamon which are used to quite an extent in southern Germany for the manufacture of certain cakes.

The receipt of the unshelled seed of Cardamon is of importance, as the English Pharmacopoeia proscribes the use of that which is peeled or hulled. While many of the distillers do not interest themselves in this matter, they are careful to work up the shelled seeds immediately.

It is well to note that the seeds of Mangalore Cardamon are spherical, like those from Malabar, while those from Maissour are ovoid, elongated and cream colored. The seeds of Bengal Cardamon are pale-blue or rose.—*La Parfumerie Moderne*.

[Cardamon is official in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, but the oil is not mentioned.—Ed.]

THE SENSE OF SMELL

From "Der Geruch" by Dr. R FOERSTER, of Charlottenburg.

As man feeds in general upon only a limited number of natural products that are well known to him, being mostly specially cultivated, the chance of his erroneously confusing harmful products of Nature with these is not likely to happen very frequently.

With the human race, therefore, the sense of smell does not play a very important role in the discrimination of one food from another. It has taken a subordinate place as an organ of sense, being largely replaced by other faculties, particularly those of the eye and touch, as well as by reason, judgment and experience.

The use of the eye in place of the nose was to a certain extent a consequence of the assumption of the upright posture, which gave man the advantage of a wider field of vision, but at the same time deprived him of the earth's proximity and what was to be gained from it.

The smallness of the central organ of smell in the brain of man when compared with its relative importance in that of animals is in keeping anatomically with this altered carriage. It is a general rule in the animal kingdom that the organs most used correspond with large sections of the brain, so that from the

development of particular parts of that organ, *e. g.*, of the olfactory centre, the degree of activity of the respective sense can be gauged.

While therefore an animal depends very greatly upon its sense of smell for selecting its food, being exposed at every step to life-endangering toxic agents, the same sense in our species is called into use much more rarely for distinguishing suspicious articles or appreciating agreeably smelling ones.

Whether smell exerts a deep influence upon the enjoyment of life is not certain; the sequence of our thoughts is directed by a variety of causes, many of which are unknown. Often sounds affect our chain of reflections, and odors are also effective, frequently bringing up reminiscences, perhaps depressing or exhilarating us. Rousseau attributes to smell the power of stirring the imagination.

The effect upon a hungry man of the smell of appetizing food is at any rate most clearly marked.

It has been supposed that dark persons have a keener olfactory sense than their fairer brethren, and among animals as well as human beings albinos are said to be specially defective in the power of detecting odors. The history of a young negro is cited who in early

childhood had the acute sense of smell characteristic of his race, but whose skin became paler as he grew, until at the age of 12 he had not only lost his dark color, but his keen olfactory powers as well, so that he resembled a white boy in both respects. Later his color again returned and with it his acute olfactory sense! Black pigs are said to be bred in Virginia in preference to those of lighter hue on account of the lesser risk of poisoning from *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, and black sheep in Tarentino because the white ones poison themselves with *Hypericum crispum*. Hack considers these examples as doubtful, however, for albinos are known to be less resistant to toxic substances than are other persons, and Aristotle has pointed out the greater susceptibility of white as compared with black pigs to the bite of scorpions.

A smell becomes appreciable when an odorous gas or vapor comes in contact with the projections of the olfactory nerves in the upper part of the nose. These nerve endings have hair-like extensions projecting into the nasal cavity.

We are not yet quite sure that a liquid can be smelt, for on lowering the head sufficiently to allow the nose to be filled with fluid, we cannot be positive that some air space may not be left from which vapor may reach the nerves, so that any odor experienced may be due to the vapor and not to the fluid. But that smell can be detected in water is shown by the development of olfactory nerves in fishes.

Rinsing with dilute solution of permanganate of potash creates a certain sense of smell, which, however, arises possibly from particles of skin chemically changed by the permanganate, and a similar explanation would account for the sensation caused by the action—a destructive one—of caustic alkali.

The olfactory nerves are rendered useless for an hour by simply rinsing with cold water, and other fluids may destroy their efficiency far more. The anatomist Hyrtl who drew an infusion of tea into his nose with the idea of curing a cold, suffered loss of the power of smell for six months, and throughout his life never completely recovered it.

From the nerve endings the sense of smell is carried upwards through the sieve-like bone—the cribiform plate—to the olfactory lobe, an outgrowth of the brain. Although the connection between smell and the olfactory lobe cannot be doubted, there have been cases in which the transmission of the sensation must have taken another course. Claude Bernard made a post-mortem examination of a woman who was found to have no olfactory nerves, whereas in life she had been a successful cook and well able to detect odors. She had a strong objection to tobacco smoke, for instance. It is not impossible that in her case the sense of taste together with a specially sensitive mucous membrane took the place of the olfactory nerves. As with other senses, smell may on occasion be replaced by higher development of neighboring organs.

To detect an odor it is necessary that there should be a movement of air in the nasal cavity. Unless one breathes one cannot smell. The odor of an object brought close to the nose during a respiratory pause may, it is true, be recognized after withdrawal of the object; but in such cases it is the odorous vapor left behind in the air that renders itself apparent.

The course taken by the inspired air between the

complex nasal muscles has been ascertained upon a corpse by causing ammoniac air to pass through the nose and out through the larynx, the nasal cavity being previously carpeted with small fragments of litmus paper. Wherever the paper turned blue the air must have penetrated. In another experiment the discoloration produced by smoke was similarly mapped out. All experiments indicated that on air being inspired, a small portion was enclosed by projecting cartilage and drawn up against the upper nasal muscles which bear the olfactory nerves.

Recognition of a smell can also occur during an expiratory act. This is apparent in swallowing, which causes a certain movement of air in the mouth and nose.

Mastication and the warming of the food in the mouth act favorably upon the development of odors, and the sense of smell is so closely associated with that of taste that they are often confused. For instance, it is incorrect to speak of the sweet smell of chloroform; it is a taste, and the same is true of the acid sensation caused by acetic acid.

The loss of appetite during a cold depends in great measure on the lack of sense of smell. On chewing small pieces of apple or onion it is only when the nose is not closed that the one can be distinguished from the other. Here the supposed difference of taste is really a difference of smell.

Suggestion too may have a very important bearing upon the olfactory sense.

How the presence of an odor is actually realized is not clear. It is assumed that some of the odor-containing air passes the olfactory cavity and reaches the olfactory nerves by diffusion. Whether a direct sensation is produced there, or whether a chemical change must first take place, is equally uncertain; perhaps both occur. Nor do we know which properties of the odorous substance cause the sensation.

Linnaeus, and after him Zwaardemaker, divided odors into nine groups: Ethereal, Aromatic, Balsamic, Musk-like, Alliaceous, Empyreumatic, Goat-like, Repellent and Disgusting. This classification has been severely criticized, but up to the present no other freer from objection has been found.

Although attempts have been made to connect odor with chemical constitution, the subject has not progressed beyond the initial stages.

(To be Continued in February Issue.)

Lectures on Essential Oils.

The Advanced Lectures Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain has arranged for a course of five lectures on "The Terpenes and Essential Oils," to be delivered early this year. Sir William Tilden will give the first lecture, entitled "The Terpenes and Their Chemical Relations," on Thursday evening, April 25. Professor W. H. Perkin will deliver the second and third lectures on "The Synthesis of the Terpenes," on Thursday evenings, May 9 and 23, and Mr. John C. Umney will give the fourth and fifth lectures on "The Occurrence, Classification, Valuation and Commerce of Essential Oils," on Thursday evenings, May 30 and June 13.

Not Up to Date.

The Schoolmaster.—Now, how was it that this great discovery made by Columbus was not fully appreciated until many years after his death?

The Up-to-date Scholar.—Because he didn't advertise, sir.—*The Sketch*.

STANDARDS AND TESTS*

By DR. S. H. BAER

(Continued from page 236, December, 1911.)

DETERMINATION OF COUMARIN IN TONKA EXTRACT.

Weigh 25 grams of the extract into 200 cc beaker, with marks showing 25 cc. and 50 cc. Dilute to the 50 cc. mark with water and evaporate in a water bath to 25 cc. at a temperature in the bath of not more than 70° C. Dilute a second time to 50 cc. and evaporate to 25 cc. Add normal lead acetate solution drop by drop until no more precipitate forms. Stir with a glass rod to facilitate flocculation or the precipitate; filter through a moistened filter and wash three times with hot water, taking care that the total filtrate does not measure more than 50 cc. Cool the filtrate and shake with 20 cc. of ether in a preparatory funnel. Remove the ether to another separatory funnel and repeat the shaking of the aqueous liquid three times with ether, using 15 cc. each time. Shake the combined ether solution four or five times with 2 per cent. ammonium hydroxide, using 10 cc. for first shaking and 5 cc. for each subsequent shaking.

Wash the ether solution into a weighed dish and allow the ether to evaporate at room temperature in desiccator and weigh. Stir the residue for fifteen minutes with 15 cc. of petroleum ether (boiling point, 30 to 40° C.) and decant the clear liquid into a beaker. Repeat the extraction with petroleum ether two or three times. If the residue is completely dissolved by this treatment the absence of acetanilide and other impurities in the coumarin is assured. Should an appreciable amount of material remain undissolved, allow the dish and contents to remain in the air until apparently dry, completing the drying in a desiccator. Weigh and deduct the weight of the residue from the weight of the residue obtained after the ether evaporation, thus obtaining the weight of the coumarin.

Celery seed extract is the flavoring extract prepared from celery seed or the oil of celery seed, or both, and contains not less than 3-10th (0.3) per cent. by volume of oil of celery seed.

Oil of celery seed is the volatile oil obtained from celery seed.

In making this extraction use about 40 per cent. alcohol and about one pound of celery seed to make one gallon of extract, and you should have then an extract which will comply with the Government requirements.

Ginger extract is the flavoring extract prepared from ginger and contains in each one hundred (100) cubic centimeters the alcoholic soluble matters from not less than twenty (20) grams of ginger. In preparing this extract, would state that for U. S. P. Jamaica ginger tincture 95 per cent. alcohol is required, while in making the soluble ginger for syrup you make a 40 per cent. extraction in 94 per cent. alcohol and then reduce with water to 50 per cent. to precipitate resins.

In the raspberry and strawberry there has been no standard made, as they are comparatively new products, but would advise the 20 per cent. strength, same as under Jamaica ginger.

In the case of the cassia extract and clove extract there should be enough of the respective ingredients used so as to give 2 per cent. of oil in the completed extract. Would advise using 65 per cent. alcohol for extraction in both cases. I have not been able to complete any experiments on these two up to the present time to give you accurate data for its preparation.

Under the third class the following standards would be well to adopt:

Vanillin extract should be made of vanillin and dilute spirits and should not contain less than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of vanillin.

Coumarin extract should be made of coumarin and dilute

spirits and should not contain less than 0.1 per cent. of coumarin.

Safrol extract should be made of safrol and contain not less than 3 per cent. safrol.

Imitation wintergreen extract should be made of methyl salicylate and should not contain less than 3 per cent. of methyl salicylate.

Imitation almond extract should be made of benzaldehyde free from chlorine and should contain not less than 1 per cent. of benzaldehyde.

These standards have never been fixed as such, but have been guided in this suggestion by the standards of the extracts which these extracts are supposed to imitate, as you will find under the table of extracts of the first class.

The alcohol content for these extracts would be approximately the same as the alcohol content given under the true extract. Of course, these extracts should be rightly uncolored. The oil determination of these extracts are determined in the same way as given earlier in this paper, while the vanillin and coumarin determination should be made in the manner as these ingredients are determined in vanillin and tonka extract, respectively.

In the fourth class I cannot give you any specific information, for in the imitation extracts of pineapple, strawberry, peach, raspberry, banana and apple, each manufacturer uses proportions of the various ethers to suit his taste.

The alcohol content should, however, not be less than 20 per cent. for a good extract and really should not be more than 50 per cent. or 60 per cent. for a strong extract. All these extracts should be labeled "imitation," and in certain States such as New York, Virginia and a few others should have the ingredients thereon. In Dakota and Kansas they cannot be colored.

The paper I have just delivered covers the standards and tests for the various extracts you are using. In conclusion, would suggest that you have your extracts analyzed as each batch is completed. We keep lot numbers of every batch of extracts we make and stamp the lot number on the back of the label; in this way we can trace every shipment back to our analytical records. First this would seem an expense to the business, and in our experience we find this small additional expense has proved a profit to us. You all know that under the best of conditions and with employment of the most expert men in the manufacturing end mistakes will be made at times, and with this analytical check this is eliminated.

In looking through our records of returns and complaints we find that in consequence of the analytical precaution our complaints have been reduced to practically nothing, for our goods go out uniform. Reduction in complaints makes the expense of analysis earn four or five times the cost, and you realize that the increase of our business by reason thereof makes the earnings many times greater still.

SOLIDIFIED OIL.

Carlton Ellis, of Montclair, N. J., assignor to Ellis-Foster Company, a corporation of New Jersey.

1,006,736.—Specification of Letters Patent. Patented October 24, 1911. Application filed September 25, 1909. Serial No. 519,642.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Carlton Ellis, a citizen of the United States, residing at Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful improvements in solidified oil, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a composition of matter comprising essential oils solidified by saponaceous material and the object of the invention is to produce

*Paper read at second annual meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States.

from essential oils such as pine oil, oil of cedar wood and the like, a solid compound containing a substantial quantity of the essential oil.

Pine oil obtained from the long-leaf pine or from other sources, is a desirable disinfectant, particularly when in a finely divided form, such as is effected by means of soap emulsions. It is then readily diluted with water or dilute soap solutions. It has not, however, been put in a sufficiently solid form so that it can be handled readily, or so as to mingle with water in a satisfactory way. In the form of an emulsion, it cannot be kept in containers indefinitely, as it separates from the aqueous emulsifier in the course of time.

It has been the object of this invention to produce a composition which would have its emulsifying material contained in such form as to produce a permanent mixture, and with the oil in a concentrated form, but which, when mixed with water, would afford ready emulsification.

It further has been the object of this invention to put the composition in the form of a solid material so that it may be cut or formed into any shape desired, which shape it would retain even in the presence of water, although subjected to it for a considerable period of time, and to bring about the slow dissolution of the cake with the emulsification to the oil immediately it washes away from the cake and comes in contact with considerable water. For this purpose I have found stearic acid in the form of its sodium or potassium soap to be an excellent solidifying agent, it being preferable to work with very concentrated solutions of the soap or to effect saponification itself within the oil in order to secure the thickening effect referred to.

While it is possible to make a concentrated soap solution, drying out most of the surplus moisture, and dissolving the soap in the oil by the aid of heat, I prefer to make my composition by the process herein-after set forth. I melt a quantity of stearic acid, for example say 1 pound, and add to it 2 gallons of, say, pine oil. To this mixture, when thoroughly incorporated, I add 1 pint of an aqueous solution carrying about 4 ounces of caustic soda. This is churned up thoroughly with the pine oil and warmed to about 90 degs. C., when on cooling, a solid material results in which the soap remains largely in the solution in the pine oil and in setting, causes the desired solidification and renders the pine oil capable of readily emulsifying with water. One lb. of naphthalene may be incorporated in the above mixture. With more than 4 or 5 per cent. of the stearate, the composition is usually opaque, resembling soap in appearance when cut into cubes or bars. With lesser amounts of the stearate, the composition may be made to solidify to a clear transparent solid or jelly. With still smaller amounts, the composition may be liquid carrying gelatinous particles, which, however, is not a satisfactory form, as it is too fluid for convenient handling. The oleate of potash or soda is more soluble than the stearate and the potassium salts are more readily dissolved by pine oil than the sodium salts. For that reason, by combining a mixture of sodium stearate and potassium oleate, excellent detergent properties are secured, and also certain desirable consistencies which give the material many useful applications. As an example, 1 part of oleic acid is dissolved in 4 parts of pine oil, and to this mixture $\frac{1}{4}$ part of caustic potash dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ part of water is added, stirring vigorously and preferably heating to 80 or 90 degs. C. Thereupon, a quantity of sodium stearate or palmitate sufficient to saturate the hot solution is added and the mixture heated until the soap is dissolved. The composition is then allowed to cool when it gelatinizes to a stiff jelly, clear and transparent. With this large proportion of soapy material, it may be used very satisfactorily as a detergent for such applications as require a powerful disinfectant, as for example, on board ship and in stables, lavatories, urinals and the like. Inasmuch as the proper gelatinization is ren-

dered difficult by the use of too much water, which tends to produce liquid compounds, I carefully regulate the proportion of water so that the requisite degree of gelatinization is secured. In order to increase the solubility of sodium stearate, I may add a quantity of sulfonated oil, such as the ordinary concentrated commercially known "soluble" oil. For example, 1 part of mixed sodium stearate and oleate, thoroughly dry; $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of sodium sulforicinate, and 20 parts of pine oil are heated until saturated with the soap, then filtered from any undissolved alkalis or other residue, and allowed to cool. When cold, it will be found jellied to a very clear, stiff jelly, which emulsifies readily with water. I may, therefore, prepare soaps in which the ordinary water of the soap is replaced by pine oil.

Under the condition of operation, the water of hydration of the soap seemingly is replaced by the oil, thereby imparting the peculiar colloidal properties characteristic of the present invention. It suffices to say that the pine oil readily takes up soap which has been nearly freed from water to produce the solid compound mentioned. By the use, for example, of a large proportion of potassium oleate, a very solid soap with unusual detergent and disinfecting properties is secured. The effect may be further enhanced by the addition of cresylic acid or similar carbolic material or naphthalene or naphthol, waxes, etc.

The oil of cedar wood is very useful in its solidified form as herein prepared, as in this form it may be used as a moth insecticide to good advantage. Being in a solid condition and therefore free from extraneous oil, it may be safely introduced into trunks or chests used for the storage of clothing, furs, and the like. Unlike camphor or naphthalene, the two substances commonly used for this purpose, there is no residual odor adhering to clothing after its removal from storage under such conditions.

A suitable composition comprising oil of cedar wood is made by heating twenty parts of the oil with one part of sodium stearate to 120 degs. C. and casting the product into molds. Another composition is made by similarly heating forty-five parts of oil of cedar wood, five parts oil of camphor, one part sodium stearate, two parts potassium oleate and two parts sodium sulforicinate. Camphor, naphthalene, naphthol and similar insectifugal material may be added if desired, also waxes, such as paraffin or ceresin wax.

Having described my invention, to the details of which I do not wish to limit myself, what I claim is:

1. An anhydrous, gelatinous composition, comprising soap and at least an equal quantity of an essential oil.
2. A substantially anhydrous, gelatinous solid composition, comprising soap and at least an equal quantity of an essential oil.
3. A substantially anhydrous, gelatinous solid composition, comprising soap and a quantity of an essential oil in excess of the amount of soap.
4. A substantially anhydrous, gelatinous solid composition of a non-fluent character, comprising soap and a quantity of essential oil in excess of the amount of soap.

In testimony whereof, I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CARLETON ELLIS.

Witnesses:

NATHANIEL L. FOSTER,
JAMES T. ERNOTT.

Mercury in Soap Compounds.

Soaps containing mercury compounds; Production of —, Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer und Co. 1st addition, dated August 23, 1910 (Under Int. Conv., September 3, 1909), to Fr. Pat. 402,740, May 5, 1909.

The mercuric substitution compounds of carboxylic acids of the aliphatic or aromatic series may be incorporated in the free state or in the form of anhydrides with the soaps, and it is not necessary to use them in the form of their alkali salts as previously claimed.

TRADE NOTES

The trade in this country will be greatly interested in the clever pen and ink portraiture of Mr. James M. Bush which is presented on this page, for it is one of those rare and striking sketches that is seldom to be found of a business man in any of the English or other contemporary journals. Mr. Bush is the managing director of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, of which W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., of this city, is the American branch. In the *Confectioners' Union*, to which we are indebted for the illustration, the caption is merely "Bush's." The obvious meaning and one that would be understood quite clearly on the other side of the ocean is that Mr. James M. Bush personifies the establishment of which he is the head.

The artist has caught the subject in a natural pose of thoughtful and appreciative attention while listening to some business proposal. Mr. Bush is a good listener, an intelligent questioner and keen in weighing the various sides of all subjects. He is modest in demeanor, treats callers and employees with consideration, is never hasty in reaching his conclusions, but at the same time he settles a vast amount of business with surprising despatch. Possessing an extraordinary grasp of affairs, Mr. Bush is able in his quiet, pleasant way to dispose of problems with seeming leisure, yet with thorough consideration and mature judgment. Mr. Bush is visiting business and other friends in Canada and the Middle West, and his plans provide for sailing for home about February 11.

Mr. C. G. Euler, president and treasurer of the Antoine Chiris Co., American agents of Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France, who returned to New York recently from Europe, as reported in our last issue, while abroad made an extended tour through the Sicilian district, visiting Messina and Reggio. Concerning the new crops of essences in that region, Mr. Euler says that he found the yield of lemon good, with the oil chiefly in speculators' hands and the market outlook more or less problematical. Bergamot was short and the yield small, with the market tending upward. Orange production was light and the product was firmly held. Mr. Euler says that on account of the drought last summer all of the products of the soil in Europe were commanding increased prices.

Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager of the American branch in this city for Roure-Bertrand Fils, Grasse, France, who has just returned from a six weeks' European tour, observed while abroad that the crops in the essential oil districts had been adverse. Business generally was satisfactory, however, with the products commanding good prices and the demand leaving the stocks small. Mr. Burr has issued to his friends a neat little calendar which shows the present, past and next future months at a glance.



JAMES M. BUSH.

Mr. Edward Trippe, representative in Philadelphia for Ungerer & Co., New York, and Mr. A. B. Wilson, prominent in the chemical trade in Philadelphia, spent the Christmas holidays at Easton, Md., formerly their home.

Peter Pulver & Son, this city, wholesale dealers in grease and oil, New York City, recently made an assignment to Morgan D. McMonegal. Peter Pulver died in 1893, since which time his sons have run the business.

Police in New York State have been searching for a swindler representing the "Armour-Swift Soap Co." He uses the names of Smith, Nelson and various other aliases and offers bargains in soap, collecting and on account and never, of course, delivering the goods.

The drug brokerage and commission business of the late Mr. Thomas M. Curtius,

whose death was announced in our December issue, will be conducted by his associates, Mr. G. J. Riekert and Mr. Henry Curtius, a brother, under the original firm name. It is understood that the Procter & Gamble and other agencies will be retained. The value of the estate of the late Mr. Curtius, as given at the time of filing his will, was about \$250,000. The widow receives seven-tenths, provision is made for his mother, sister and brother, the latter two sharing equally in his business. Bequests are made to all employees who have been more than five years in his service and to his intimate personal friends, Mr. F. C. McLaughlin, of Frederick Stearns & Co., and Mr. Joseph Mathias, of this city. Mr. Mathias is named as the sole executor of the will.

Mr. Louis Blouet, the newly appointed general agent for

Gabilla, the Paris perfumer, arrived here recently and will soon establish headquarters. The entry of another French manufacturer into this market is significant, especially as his line is a high-priced one.

Mr. S. M. Sargeant, of Worcester, Mass., a manufacturer of flavoring extracts, toilet preparations, etc., was a visitor to New York just before Christmas.

Mr. T. T. Holman, Chicago representative of the Antoine Chiris Company, in Chicago, was a New York visitor during the holidays.

Mr. W. G. Ungerer, of Ungerer & Co., New York, sailed for France on the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*, January 4.

Mr. Jean Amic, whose portrait appears upon this page, has again been honored by his fellow-countrymen to high official position. Mr. Amic, as announced in a previous issue, was elected last July to the French Senate by the voters in the Department of the Maritime Alps, the election having been held to fill an unexpired term due to a vacancy. Just now the regular elections have been held and two Senators were elected, one for a term of six years and the other for nine years. Mr. Amic was put forward for the long term and was triumphantly chosen. As public affairs go in France this means that Mr. Amic is practically destined to serve in the Senate during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Amic, who has been prominent in the perfumery industry through his association with Roure-Bertrand Fils, as well as in other ways, is the second perfumer of the Riviera to be thus honored by election to the Senate, the other having been the late Mr. Leon Chiris. Mr. Amic also is an officer of the Legion of Honor, a distinction never unworthily bestowed, so that his American friends can well appreciate how this man, typical of the best thought and effort in commercial industry and in civic affairs, is regarded by his neighbors who know him and like him so well.

In Manchester, Conn., the Orford Soap Company and the J. T. Robertson Company had two pay days Christmas week for their employees. There was the regular pay day and another on which a 7 per cent. dividend on the earnings was distributed to the workers. Each employee received something, most of them \$35 each. Both companies report business good and growing.

California Perfume Company, Suffern, N. Y., held a Christmas festival in its laboratories on December 22, when a huge tree was loaded with gifts for the seventy employees. Mr. D. H. McConnell, president, with the treasurer, Mr. A. D. Henderson, delivered addresses. Santa Claus was impersonated by Mr. Adolph Goetting,

superintendent of the laboratory, who was assisted by Jack Frost in the person of Willie Ernst, and Miss Ethel Smith, as Santa Claus' fairy. Mrs. A. Ericius, of Spring Valley, N. Y., sang several Christmas carols. Supper was served, followed by dancing.

The fifteen hundred employees of the Smith, Kline & French Company, Philadelphia, were the guests of the corporation at an entertainment and dance in Christmas week at Mercantile Hall. "The Arctic Architects," a two-act comedy, was played by a cast composed of young men and women employed by the company. Harry B. French, the president, delivered an address.

Numerous friends of Mr. Edward V. Killeen, secretary of George Lueders & Co., this city, will join in sympathetic regret on account of the death of his father, Mr. Michael

Killeen, which took place recently at his home in Park place, Brooklyn borough, this city. The elder Mr. Killeen was born in Limerick, Ireland, seventy-three years ago, and had retired from business several years ago. A widow, two other sons and a daughter also survive.

Mr. Joseph Tankard, until very recently perfumer for the Hansen-Jenks Co., New York City, has made arrangements to enter the service of the Remmers Soap Co., Cincinnati, where his duties will be similar to those which he has had in his previous position.

Mr. O. E. Watts, formerly manager of the Chicago branch of Ungerer & Co., New York City, has started in the brokerage business in Chicago, with offices at 208 North Fifth avenue, Chicago. He will handle such

products as essential oils, crude drugs, mineral oils and waxes.

Sales managers from all over the country, to the number of seventy or more, were given a dinner by the Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, on the occasion of their recent annual meeting in that city. President William Cooper Proctor acted as toastmaster. Talks were made by A. E. Anderson, J. M. McDonald, R. F. Rogan, W. E. McCaw, H. G. and H. L. French, I. La Boiteaux and D. T. Stewart.

Mr. William M. McCormick, president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, naturally took a prominent part in the banquet which was given on December 20 to the traveling staff of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, by that enterprising house. The feast was served at the Hotel Rennert. Every year this concern holds a convention of its traveling force, and to attend it all of its travelers return to headquarters in Baltimore, from all territories, no matter how far distant, for conference and instruction, and for the outlining of plans for



MR. JEAN AMIC.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW PERFUMERY, SOAP AND EXTRACT MAKERS' CLUB OF CHICAGO



GEORGE F. MERRELL,
Vice-President.
CHARLES E. SMITH,
Executive Committee.

JOHN BLOCKI,
President.

EDGAR A. WEBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
EDWIN G. HOLLOWAY,
Executive Committee.

the new year. One of the features of this year's meeting was this elaborate collation. Toasts were along business and social lines, and were responded to by the travelers. It was evident from the character of the responses that McCormick & Co. has a force not only capable of selling goods, but capable of talking entertainingly and instructively before audiences. During the last course each guest was presented with a handsome and useful souvenir. At the close the men went to their homes, many in distant sections of the country, to spend the holidays and await the New Year to start on their territories.

Mr. Ben Elson, of Elson & Brewer, Inc., sailed on *La Touraine* January 4 and is expected back about the middle of February.

Cailler & Co., Inc., have increased their capital stock from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. Carl Schaetzer, president of the Compagnie Morana, New York (American representatives of the Compagnie Morana, Zurich, Switzerland), sailed on the *Havana* for Vera Cruz, Mexico, on January 6. He will visit manufacturers in Cuba and Mexico. Mr. Williard A. Walsh, treasurer and Western representative, was at the New York office early this month.

The perfumers of the City of Chicago held their regular Christmas dinner, joined by members of the allied trades of extract manufacturers, soap makers, and the representatives of the essential oil houses, on Wednesday, December 27. It was decided at this dinner to form a regular association, and Mr. M. L. Barrett was elected president pro tem and Mr. Edgar A. Weber, secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to make the rules and provisions of the club, until the organization could be perfected: Mr. George F. Merrell, Mr. Wood S. Rayburn, and Mr. Edgar A. Weber.

The idea of the club is to create good fellowship among the members, and it was proposed to have an informal meeting every Wednesday of the month and a special meeting on the last Wednesday of each month. One of the members will give a lecture at each special meeting about some affair interesting to all the members of the club. Among those present at the dinner were: Messrs. Blocki, Merrell, Rayburn, Kelley, Holsey, Miles, Burrows, Hurd, McNeil, Hart, Smith, White, Barrett, Beck, Eichenbusch, Long, Weber, Woods and Zimmer.

At a meeting held on January 3, the by-laws agreed upon by the committee were adopted and the following officers were elected:

President.—Mr. John Blocki, of John Blocki & Son.

Vice-President.—Mr. George F. Merrell, of the Allen B. Wrisley Co.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. Edgar A. Weber, of

Edgar A. Weber & Co., representing W. J. Bush & Co., New York.

Executive Committee.—Mr. Edwin G. Holloway, vice-president of James S. Kirk & Co.; Mr. Charles E. Smith, president of the Pure Food Baking Powder Co.

Following is a list of the charter members of the Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Club of Chicago, which was the name chosen by the organizers:

John Blocki & Son, Thirteenth and Indiana avenues, John Blocki.

Allen B. Wrisley Co., 923 South Fifth avenue, Geo. F. Merrell and Lyman Holsey.

Kelley & Knefler, 224 North Dearborn street, Wm. J. Kelley.

Raydith Perfume Co., 351 North State street, Wood S. Rayburn.

Baldwin Perfumery Co., 114 North Franklin street, W. W. Baldwin.

Marshall Field & Co., State and Randolph streets, F. G. Miles.

Jas. S. Kirk & Co., 104 East Michigan street, Ed. Holloway and A. F. Burrows.

Pure Food Baking Powder Co., 1000 South Canal street, Chas. E. Smith and Vernon A. White.

Wixon Spice Co., 155 West Illinois street, John O. Hart.

Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Lake and Michigan avenues, Dr. George Hurd.

McNeil & Higgins Co., State and South Water streets, Walter McNeil and Herman Bulkley.

Chapman & Smith Co., 1017 Washington boulevard, Leighton Jones.

M. L. Barrett & Co., 233 West Lake street, M. L. Barrett.

Dodge & Olcott Co., 218 North Franklin street, Henry Beck.

Fritzsche Bros., 35 West Kinzie street, B. F. Zimmer and Geo. Eichenbusch.

Sethness Co., 718 North Curtis street, C. O. Sethness.

Rockhill & Vietor, 23 North Franklin street, Frank Z. Woods.

Edgar A. Weber & Co., 54 West Kinzie street, Edgar A. Weber.

Mons. Pierre Villigny, perfumer, has leased the upper part of 14 East 42d street for manufacturing purposes.

Mr. P. H. Lietzow has installed laboratories for the Par Fumeury de Tuilleries in Chicago at 3618 North Leavitt street, with Mr. T. Hellwig as his eastern representative, at 17-19 West Third street, New York City. The new concern plans to import essential oils and manufacture a high grade of perfumes and toilet articles.

Mr. W. E. Swindell, of Swindell Bros., Baltimore, Md., has been receiving the sympathy of his numerous friends on account of the untimely death of his little daughter, at the age of only two weeks.

In the report of Edward White, trustee of the Mexican Amole Soap Company, of Peoria, Ill., adjudged bankrupt, submitted recently to E. U. Henry, referee in bankruptcy, the showing is made that it is a going concern and is making profits at the rate of \$1,000 a month. When Mr.

White assumed control of the affairs of the company six months ago there was an indebtedness of \$40,000. During the time he has been at the head it has shown a net profit of \$5,247.28, or 15.4 per cent. of its unsecured indebtedness. The sales have increased during that time to nearly 30 per cent. and the plant and its business is in a prosperous condition.

Mr. H. J. Coney, the Duluth representative of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y., departed last month for Argentina, where he will remain for some time buying seed for that company.

"There is no need to have labels reach all around the cans in order to keep them from slipping off. The Tinnol, made by us, will fasten them to the tin so that they will stick tightly without discoloring or blotting the labels," says the Arabol Mfg. Co. of New York.

Mr. Wallace C. Dunn, 180 South street, New York, is just closing his third year as importer and dealer in talc and other minerals, and reports good results for 1911.

Rio Grande Wax Co., will move from Sanderson to Alpine, Tex., where it will occupy a plant with a capacity of two tons of wax daily. Soap will be manufactured as by-product.

Dr. Justin S. Brewer, well known in the drugs, perfumery and toilet goods trade in this city, went with the Minneapolis Drug Co., Minneapolis, Minn., December 26, as directing chemist and superintendent of manufactures. They manufacture perfumes, toilet preparations, flavoring extracts, pharmaceutical products, etc.

Mr. Fred E. Cornell, of the F. E. Cornell Co., Montreal, was a recent visitor to the trade in this city.

Mr. A. G. Spilker took charge of Ungerer & Co.'s office in Chicago January 1 and Mr. J. W. Daly has taken charge of the San Francisco office of the company.

Mr. Charles Brooks, of the American Drug Stores Co., 34 Orange street, Haymarket, London, W.; Mr. T. W. Theakston, managing director of Pritchard & Constance, Ltd., Haymarket, London, W., and Mr. Gow Gregor, manager of Kolynos, Inc., are coming to the United States on a business tour early in the New Year. The party planned to sail on board the steamship *Olympic* on January 10. Mr. Brooks' address in New York will be, care of the American Express Co., 65 Broadway, while Mr. Theakston may be addressed care of Arthur J. Morison, 43 West 27th street, this city.

Hudson Valley Times, Mechanicsville, N. Y., contains an interesting write-up of the Werner Extract Company, manufacturer of flavoring extracts and other products. The company has recently installed a large-size emery mill and separator to grind and prepare rock fertilizer for the market.

That the fifty retail drug stores which the William B. Riker & Son Company, and Hegeman & Co., are operating in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Mount Vernon and

Yonkers would go into active combination on January 15, under the name of the Riker & Hegeman Company, became public early this month. The preliminary steps for the consolidation were taken more than a year ago. The delay in carrying out the plan was due to the vast amount of detail work required in arriving at a basis of participation in the \$15,000,000 capital stock of the new company. It is probable that where stores of the two companies are on opposite corners in the same street one will be closed. The president of the new company will be John H. Flagler, now head of the Hegeman company. Other officers are: Alfred H. Cosden, first vice-president, now president of Riker's; George Ramsey, second vice-president, now vice-president of Hegeman's; Frederick H. Pouch, treasurer, now treasurer of Hegeman's, and Edward H. Cahoon, secretary, now treasurer of Riker's.

City Chemist W. B. Kelling, of St. Joseph, Mo., has begun an examination of the flavoring extracts on sale in that city and will report to the Board of Health. The board will stop the sale of brands which the chemist finds are not pure and up to the standard.

Carr-Lowry Glass Co., Westport, Md., is rebuilding its bottle factory, which was burned a couple of months ago.

Herbert F. Martini, perfumer, 608 Jefferson avenue, Toledo, O., recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his assets as \$400.

Representatives of the Beaver Soap Co. met in Dayton, O., for a two days' reunion and trade conference on January 2. They were entertained at luncheon by the company. Fifteen were present.

Colgate & Co. have written to newspapers protesting against the attempt made by some of them of trying to deprive this perfumery and soap concern of the honor of having the largest electric light sign in the world. The Colgate sign on the New York Harbor waterfront in Jersey City appears on a structure 200 feet long and 50 feet high. Some of the letters are 20 feet high. A gigantic clock is a feature. The sign was described in these columns when it was erected.

A piece of ambergris, estimated by Charles S. Bolling, city chemist of Brockton, Mass., to be worth \$19,000 (1), was picked up on the Nantasket beach by William H. White, of No. 28 Chapel street, Brooklyn, N. Y., according to a dispatch printed in a New York newspaper. The dispatch quotes ambergris at \$60 an ounce, which is more than twice the highest present market quotation. Its weight is about 300 ounces. We have seen a sample of this lot and find it to be inferior black ambergris and in a pasty condition.

Dr. J. H. Oyster, of Paola, Kan., contributes an interesting article to a recent issue of *Spatula* on "Formulas for the Prevention of Baldness."

The new Fort Dodge Implement Soap Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa, began operations the first week in January.

News has been received in this city of the withdrawal of Mr. Johannes Paul Fritzsche from the firm of Fritzsche

Brothers, Miltitz, near Leipzig, Germany. In his place there has been admitted to the firm Mr. Hermann Vaugott Fritzsche, son of Mr. Ernst Vaugott Fritzsche, the senior member of the firm.

Frederick E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers, this city, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation for the coming year.

Mr. A. S. Northrup, chemist with the Franklin Price Co., Iowa City, Iowa, was in New York this month on a visit.

Editor of the *Times*, Wilson, N. C., is agitating a new soap factory for that town.

Mr. Joseph A. Brohel, until recently manager of the manufacturing department of R. H. Macy & Co., New York, and for 20 years associated with that firm, has become a partner in the firm of George C. Buell & Co., Rochester, N. Y. About 300 of his friends gave him a farewell dinner at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Saturday evening, January 13, and presented him with a magnificent chest of silver. The dinner was organized by the Republican County Committee, of Bergen, N. J., but it dissolved itself into a feast,

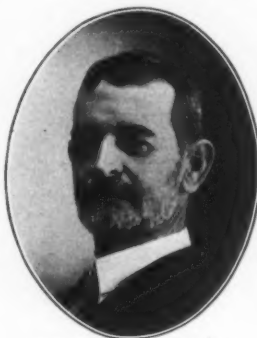
as Mr. Brohel's friends did not stand on ceremony in telling him how much they thought of him. He is succeeded by Mr. Charles E. Myers, who was his assistant for a number of years.

The appeal of the saccharin manufacturers for a reversal of the ruling against its use has not yet produced any results, and reports from Washington indicate that there is little hope of a change in sentiment. All of the government officials concerned are said to adhere strongly to their determination to stop the use of the product in foods and beverages.

Lundborg Company, 227 West 17th street, New York, perfumers, have increased their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

Mr. Pierre Cunisset-Carnot, a brother-in-law of Mme. Georges Chiris, arrived here recently and will remain about a year studying American business methods.

The annual convention of the American Druggists' Syndicate stockholders will be held at the headquarters of the syndicate, Long Island city, New York. A very interesting convention is expected, and a good report for 1911 will surprise no one. On the evening of January 25 the New Century Theatre has been taken and all the stockholders and their ladies will witness a performance of "The Garden of Allah." On the evening of January 26 a reception,



MR. JOS. A. BROHEL.

vaudeville entertainment and ball will be held in the Murray Hill Lyceum.

Mr. William S. Addison, of the Buedingen Box & Label Company, was a recent visitor to New York with Mrs. Addison. In company with Mr. W. H. Green, sales-manager of the company, he called on local trade.

Mr. Russell R. Sloane, manager of the Vanilla bean department of Dodge & Olcott Company, New York, has returned from his Mexican trip.

Mr. Clayton Rockhill, of Rockhill & Vietor, New York, is known in the trade as a man of quick wit and brilliant repartee. One recent day at the Drug and Chemical Club some of his friends dining at an adjoining table were convulsed with laughter because of the neat way in which Mr. Rockhill stepped out of a slightly embarrassing situation. It seems that a waiter had placed a carafe of water very close to the edge of the table, and when he arose Mr. Rockhill accidentally knocked the carafe off and it smashed to bits on the tile floor. Just a second did Mr. Rockhill hesitate, viewing the damage with a rueful grimace, and then turning to his smiling friends remarked, with a courtly bow: "I am sorry, gentlemen, that I am opening only water today."

Mr. Samuel Iserman, of Van Dyk & Co., has just returned to New York from a six weeks' trip to Mexico. While down there Mr. Iserman sent us several interesting photographs with amusing accounts of his experiences while ascending Popocatepetl as far as the snow line.

Mr. J. S. Richmond, of the same concern, will start on his Western trip on the 20th inst., and Mr. Max Iserman leaves for the Middle West early in February.

A fountain of perfume, fed with five gallons of liquid, was a feature at a ball recently held in East New York.

A North Carolina high school debating society discussed the question, "Is soap a necessity or a luxury?" and the luxury end of it won.—*Greenville News*.

In North Carolina the inhabitants must be unusually clean, or—

Lord Guilford tells a story of a young lady's resource at a bazaar. Business was in full swing when a young man strolled around the various stalls with no intention of purchasing anything. As he passed a large, beautifully decorated stall the young lady seller detained him. "Won't you buy a cigarette holder, sir?" she asked.

"No thank you. I don't smoke," was the curt reply.

"Or a penwiper worked with my own hands?"

"I don't write."

"Then do have this nice box of chocolates?"

"I don't eat sweets."

The young lady's patience was exhausted. "Sir," she said grimly, "will you buy this box of soap?"

The young man paid up.—*Ideas*.

"Use Blank's Soap."

"I've just washed out a suit for my little boy—and now it seems too tight for him."

"He'll fit it all right, if you'll wash the boy."—*Meggen-dorfer Blaetter*.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Roger & Gallett, New York, incorporated November 27, 1911, capital stock, \$72,000. The officers are as follows: Georges Pellerin, president; Charles C. Sargent, vice-president; William G. Walker, treasurer; George W. Phillips, Jr., secretary.

Crystalina, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in drugs, patent medicines, etc., with \$15,000 capital, by Richard E. Nebel and K. C. Bates, 37 Liberty street, and Thomas S. Chatterley, 45 Liberty street, Manhattan borough, New York City.

Mutual Chemical & Drug Co., Bridgeport, Conn., has been incorporated with a capital of \$60,000.

J. B. Gill Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated, with \$15,000 capital, to sell toilet articles, by J. B. Gill, I. E. Gill and H. J. Gutman.

Maine Dental Supply Company, Portland, Me., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital to manufacture and sell drugs, dental and surgical instruments and supplies. C. B. Andrews, of Westbrook, Me., is president and treasurer.

Anderson Oil Company, oils and grease, has been formed by C. M. Anderson, C. W. Anderson and F. J. Handel, with \$25,000 capital, at Buffalo, N. Y.

Women's Mutual Benefit Company, Augusta, Me., has been started by E. M. Leavitt to manufacture and sell drugs and medicines, with \$300,000 capitalization.

Enterprise Mill Soap Works, Inc., has been formed in Philadelphia with \$50,000 capital by Joseph W. Leberman, treasurer, 2411 Broad street.

Stabrite Manufacturing Company, Manhattan borough, New York, has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital by M. C. Gatchell and J. E. Gatchell, of Manhattan, and W. M. Kay, Brooklyn, to manufacture and deal in polishes, soaps, etc.

Druggists' Specialties Co., New York, \$250,000, has been incorporated by A. B. Robinson, G. O. Dean and J. de L. Howth.

Acott Laboratories Co., Buffalo, N. Y., \$30,000, chemical engineering and scientific work, has been incorporated by R. M. Acott, Niagara Falls: A. J. Kuhn and W. S. Garber, Buffalo.

Johnston Mfg. Co., Richmond, Va., has been incorporated with minimum capital stock of \$20,000, to manufacture drugs and toilet preparations, by Coleman Johnston, president, and R. H. Stoltz, secretary-treasurer, both of Richmond.

Kibler Chemical Co., Indianapolis, Ind., capital, \$50,000, has been incorporated to do a chemical manufacturing business by E. R. Kibler, W. D. Kibler and Albert Lieber.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Calvin Hotchkiss, president of the H. G. H. Essential Oil Company, Lyons, N. Y., has received the sympathy of the trade following the untimely death of his eldest son, Calvin, on December 8. The young man, who was 24 years old and had been married only a few months, lost his balance while near some revolving machinery on board a canal barge and received injuries which resulted fatally a few hours later.

Mr. Clifford Ramsdell, of No. 101 East Seventy-fifth street, New York, of Daggett & Ramsdell, and one of the best-known druggists in this city, died at his residence

from Bright's disease on December 31. Mr. Ramsdell was born in 1859 and was graduated from the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1882. He entered the drug business in Abington, and remained therein until 1890, when he came to New York, and, with V. C. Daggett, founded the drug firm of Daggett & Ramsdell. He severed his connection with the firm in 1897 and made an extensive tour of Europe, and on his return went to Newark and Chicago, later returning to New York and re-entering the firm as manager of the retail business. He wedded Miss Mina Stothart last July and she survives him.

PRICE LISTS, CIRCULARS, ETC., RECEIVED.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION. 1911 Supplement to Seventh Edition of Trade Names, December 31, 1911.—The letter of A. D. Henderson, chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Relations, accompanying this supplement, is as follows:

During the year, 1911, you have received three supplements to the Seventh Edition of Trade Names. These were published on April 1, July 1 and October 1, and were to be inserted in the back of the loose-leaf binder containing the original issue and the supplements of 1909 and 1910.

In order that these supplements may not become too numerous nor too voluminous, the final supplement issued on December 31 of each year includes all the trade names published during that year.

The final supplement for 1911, published December 31, is enclosed herewith and you should remove the first, second and third supplements for 1911 before inserting the current issue. This will leave in the binder the original issue of trade names published in 1908 and final supplements for 1909, 1910 and 1911.

JARDEN LITHOGRAPHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa., has sent us a handsome calendar in colors for 1912. The style is entirely typical of the fine work turned out by this company.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO., Philadelphia, Analytical Report, 1911.—This little volume shows the work of the company's scientific staff in the chemical and physiological testing of important drugs and gives a list of their contributions to pharmaceutical and medical literature. It is useful and interesting.

"PROMOTION OF COMMERCE."—Under this title Pamphlet No. 6, Miscellaneous Series, has been issued by the Bureau of Manufactures, Washington. It gives an outline of the service maintained by this and other government bureaus in aid of the promotion of trade and commerce.

UNGERER & CO., NEW YORK. Price current and Bulletin. —January-February, 1912. In addition to the price list section there are several articles by members of the firm or principals of foreign houses represented by Ungerer & Co. For example, "The Hunt for Novelty," by Mr. F. Firmenich, of M. Naef & Co., Geneva; "International Standardization," by Paul Jeancard, of Jeancard Fils & Co., Cannes; and "Fight Conditions—Not Persons," by Mr. W. G. Un-

gerer. This is a particularly interesting issue of the Ungerer price list.

We have received a copy of the Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 434, which is devoted to a thesis Presented for the Degree of Bachelor of Science, by Arthur F. Sievers, on the addition of Organic Acids to Unsaturated Hydrocarbons. The author reports the results of his investigations with limonene derived from oil of sweet orange and other terpenes.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Drawback Allowances on Tinctures, Extracts, Essences and Talcum Powder.

The United States Treasury Department has advised the Collector of Customs at New York that drawback is allowed on exports of tinctures, essences and extracts manufactured by George Lueders & Co., of New York, from imported and domestic tax-paid alcohol. The decision of the department is that such of the articles manufactured as may be classified as medicinal or toilet preparations may be manufactured from domestic tax-paid alcohol with the benefit of the drawback of the internal revenue tax paid, but articles not so classified must be manufactured from imported alcohol to be entitled to the drawback.

The Treasury Department has notified the Collector of Customs at Boston that drawback is allowed on talcum powder manufactured by J. B. Williams & Co., Glastonbury, Conn., with the use of imported talc, toilet waters and brillantane, and domestic tax-paid alcohol. Regarding the allowance made by the department in the case of toilet waters and brillantane, it is stated that the quantity of domestic tax-paid alcohol must not exceed the quantity used in the exported article, with 2 per cent. additional for wastage. The amount of wastage for talc may not exceed 1 per cent. of the imported talc.

Toilet Soap Decisions Upheld.

The Board of General Appraisers has upheld the decisions of the collector in the classification of toilet soaps imported by the George E. Evans Co., Philadelphia. The merchandise was referred to as "various fancy toilet soaps," "unscented bath soaps," "fancy toilet soap, perfumed," "fancy toilet soap," "toilet soap, fancy and perfumed," and "toilet soap." Duty was assessed at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 69 of the tariff act of 1909. Various claims for duty lower than that assessed were made by the importer. It was shown that the merchandise consisted of palm oil toilet soap, and it was held by the board to come under one classification, as it had been assessed by the collector, which states: "Any soap generally used for the toilet, which is either fancy or perfumed, must be subject to duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem."

Thymol Protest Sustained by Board.

Board 1, of the United States General Appraisers, has sustained the protest of Ungerer & Co. in relation to thymol. The board says:

"Thymol classified as an alcoholic medicinal preparation under Paragraph 65, tariff act of 1909, was claimed to be dutiable as a non-alcoholic medicinal preparation under the same paragraph, or as a chemical compound (par. 3).

"CHAMBERLAIN, General Appraiser: * * * The only question at issue is whether the article is or is not alcoholic. Thymol heretofore has been held by the board to be a chemical compound, Abstract, 25954 (T. D. 31720), and in view of the fact that both the 'medicinal preparation' paragraph and that for 'chemical compounds' contain the same rate of duty, and in view of the fact that the im-

porters in the case at bar make no attempt to dispute the character of the article, the board does not deem it advisable at this time to decide whether the article is a medicinal preparation or chemical compound, but to simply find whether it is or is not alcoholic. Based upon the evidence we find the merchandise to be non-alcoholic and sustain the claim at 25 per cent. ad valorem under either of the paragraphs mentioned in the protest."

Cylindrical Metal Containers.

General Appraiser Fischer has sustained the protests of Fritzsche Bros., New York, in relation to cylindrical metal containers, following the authority of United States *vs.* Garramone, Treasury Decision 31577.

General Appraiser Fischer has sustained the similar protest of Amerman & Paterson, on the same authority, with reference to potash, etc., and the following oils: Anise, cod liver, caraway, cassia, juniper, lavender, lemon, neroli, olive, orange, rosemary and thyme. In addition to the Garramone decision the appraiser also quotes the United States *vs.* Braun, Treasury Decision 31596.

Soap Protest Is Sustained.

General Appraiser McClelland has sustained the soap protest of Pagan Lopez & Co., San Juan. Soap reported by the chemist to have been made from coconut and other oil, which was classified as castile soap under paragraph 69, tariff act of 1909, was held dutiable as soap not specially provided for, under the same paragraph. Protest sustained on the authority of Abstract 23422 (T. D. 30667) and Abstract 24620 (T. D. 31236).

Rosemary in Denaturing Olive Oil.

The Treasury Department (Decision 32056) has amended the order relating to the denaturing of olive oil, to provide that to every 50 gallons of olive oil there be added 12 ounces of Oil of Rosemary, full strength. The use of the crude oil is deemed preferable for the reason that the amount of taste and odor which it would impart to the olive oil is greater in the crude than in the refined oil.

EPP-O-TONE, SKIN FOOD, ANALYZED.

Commissioner E. F. Ladd, in the Special Bulletin of the North Dakota Food Department, prints an analysis by Prof. Putt of Epp-o-tone, which follows:

Technically it is in appearance a granular powder, unevenly colored pink.

Anhydrous magnesium sulphate.....	49.1%
Water	50.8%
Color	Cochineal
Contents, avoirdupois	4 ozs.

In commenting on the analysis, Prof. Putt remarks:

"The above is apparently Epsom salt colored with cochineal carmine and rendered mal-odorous with perfume. Most pharmacists sell 4 ounces of pure Epsom salt for 5 cents."

In other words, says the Bulletin, we have here 4 ozs. of pulverized Epsom salts, somewhat colored with cochineal dye and slightly perfumed. The carton reads:

"Epp-o-tone, Skin Food for Beautifying the Complexion, prepared by LaCottel Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.; Windsor, Ont. Price 50 cents."

The circular accompanying this product is well worth considering and reads as follows:

"The formula for Epp-o-tone is the discovery of an eminent Parisian specialist. The secret of this preparation has been heretofore guarded jealously, but it was obtained by an American woman, who was the guest of a friend in Paris, from whom the ingredients were obtained. 'Epp-o-tone' works directly on the skin, and

eradicates tan, redness, pimples and blackheads. As with any other preparation for the skin, it must be applied persistently for a few months, at least. You cannot use 'Epp-o-tone' and expect it to give you a beautiful complexion in two weeks; that is manifestly absurd. But if used conscientiously, we guarantee that it will most assuredly accomplish marked improvement with your complexion. What it has done in the past it can do again. 'Epp-o-tone' is prepared in powdered form and is intended to be made into a liquid by the addition of Rose Water, Cologne Spirits and Warm Water, in proper quantities.

"Users of 'Epp-o-tone' have no further need of powder and rouge. In fact, many of our customers, when dressing for party or ball, use no powder at all on face, arms or shoulders, but instead use 'Epp-o-tone,' which gives a soft, beautiful tint to the skin and completely eliminates any shine due to soap. They need have no fear of powder rubbing off on their partner's coat during a dance."

The Bulletin says: "The contents of this package, Lab. No. 3154, sold for 50 cents, usually retails for the main ingredient at about 5 cents, and to this they recommend that you add Rose Water, Cologne Spirits and Warm Water—in other words, those ingredients which really give it any value. This, like so many fake preparations often advertised as reading matter in the daily papers, contains some trade product which must be purchased at a fancy price, whereas, in reality the products generally used are of the cheapest kind, and the immense profits depend upon this form of deception and in coining a name to mislead the public."

Determining Ketones in Essential Oils.

Ketones in essential oils; Determination of — E. K. Nelson. *J. Ind. Eng. Chem.*

From the results of an examination of Walther's method for the determination of ketones by boiling with excess of an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamine hydrochloride in presence of sodium bicarbonate, and then titrating the excess of hydroxylamine, the author concludes that the method cannot be recommended for any particular oil until the influence on the reagent of other substances than ketones in the oil has been determined by working with known mixtures. The method however gives fairly accurate results, sufficient to afford a criterion of purity, in the case of oils in which carvone, camphor, pulegone, or thujone is the main constituent.

Test for Caramel Extract.

CARAMEL (IN FLAVORING EXTRACTS, ETC.); TEST FOR—G. H. P. Lichthardt. *J. Ind. Eng. Chem.*

A solution of 1 gm. of tannic acid and 0.75 gm. of sulphuric acid (1.84 sp. gr.) in 50 c.c. of water is recommended as a reagent for detecting caramel in flavouring extracts, alcoholic liquids and vinegar. In testing vanilla extract 5 c.c. of the reagent are added to 5 c.c. of the extract, the mixture gently heated, until the precipitate at first formed is almost all dissolved, and allowed to stand for 12 hours. If caramel be present, a light or dark brown precipitate, according to the amount contained, is formed. The pure extract gives only a very slight precipitate quite different in character. In testing alcoholic liquids the greater part of the alcohol is evaporated, water added, and the liquid then tested as described.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS



VVALNETTA
31266

POLLY PRIM
52601



43953



49725



49726

Monarch
52192

KUTCH
56247



56495

JARRINOL

**B
I
N
G
O**
54699



56629

QUINADE
57348



55251

PARTOCYL
58202



58210



56936

IRENE
58379

Toltec
58656

LILOLIA
59386

ROSALINA
57079



55621

ETOIMO
58130

ALOHA
58638

RAKIN
58915



59522

HEALTHOL
56058



57695



TRENTINI
59202

Esperis
58976



58847

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been allowed, but not yet issued. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.

Perfumer Pub. Co., 100 William St., New York.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

84,377.—Olive Oil. The J. & G. Butler Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Filed July 31, 1911. Serial No. 57,950. Published September 26, 1911.

84,384.—Disinfectant. Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 3, 1911. Serial No. 57,466. Published October 3, 1911.

84,385.—Olive Oil. F. Gengaro & Company, New York, N. Y.

Filed July 8, 1911. Serial No. 57,543. Published October 3, 1911.

84,393.—Peroxid of Hydrogen. Wm. H. Hayward, New York, N. Y.

Filed December 27, 1910. Serial No. 53,476. Published September 5, 1911.

84,399.—Rectified Alcohol. Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y.

Filed May 27, 1911. Serial No. 56,627. Published October 3, 1911.

- 84,400.—Rectified Alcohol. Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y.
Filed May 27, 1911. Serial No. 56,628. Published October 3, 1911.
- 84,449.—Preparation for Cleaning Polished Metal and Plated Articles. Argento Manufacturing Syndicate Limited, London, England.
Filed February 20, 1911. Serial No. 54,622. Published October 3, 1911.
- 84,450.—Bleach for Discoloration of the Skin Arising from Bruises. Alpheus Armor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Filed September 1, 1911. Serial No. 58,500. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,460.—Silk and Cotton Mull. Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Filed July 25, 1911. Serial No. 57,810. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,464.—Imitation Maple Flavor. Closset & Devers, Portland, Ore.
Filed May 10, 1911. Serial No. 56,281. Published September 26, 1911.
- 84,472.—Hand Soap and a Compound in Paste and liquid Form for Cleaning Purposes. Electric Cleanser Company, Canton, Ohio.
Filed November 18, 1909. Serial No. 45,967. Published February 14, 1911.
- 84,474.—Flavors and Artificial Flavors. The Famol Products Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Filed May 1, 1911. Serial No. 56,095. Published September 26, 1911.
- 84,477.—Certain Toilet Preparations. First American Perfumery "Oja" G. M. B. H., Hamburg, Germany.
Filed July 29, 1909. Serial No. 43,865. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,487.—Certain Toilet Preparations. Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y.
Filed May 6, 1911. Serial No. 56,221. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,510.—Toilet and Laundry Soaps. A. J. Neisz Company, Portland, Ore.
Filed May 29, 1911. Serial No. 56,692. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,524.—Certain Toilet Preparations. Recreo Chemical Company, Utica, N. Y.
Filed March 30, 1911. Serial No. 55,414. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,528.—Dandruff Remedy. The Retone Company, Buffalo, N. Y.
Filed September 2, 1911. Serial No. 58,510. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,534.—Medicinal and Toilet Soap. Scotch-Tone Remedy Company, Oklahoma, Okla.
Filed April 4, 1910. Serial No. 48,842. Published October 3, 1911.
- 84,548.—Certain Toilet Preparations. C. H. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.
Filed January 17, 1911. Serial No. 53,939. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,554.—Toilet Cream. The Victoria Cream Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Filed June 27, 1911. Serial No. 57,337. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,558.—Hair Dye. Ephraim S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.
Filed July 27, 1911. Serial No. 57,892. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,560.—Soap. The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn.
Filed January 12, 1911. Serial No. 53,826. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,561.—Soap. The Williams Soap Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
Filed March 18, 1911. Serial No. 55,166. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,582.—Antiseptic Foot Powder. Frank C. Barto, St. Louis, Mo.
Filed July 17, 1911. Serial No. 57,665. Published October 24, 1911.
- 84,606.—Menthol-Salt Spirit. Diana Company, New York, N. Y.
Filed August 9, 1911. Serial No. 58,107. Published October 24, 1911.
- 84,624.—Ointment and Remedies for the Skin. Annie Goodenough, New York, N. Y.
Filed June 26, 1906. Serial No. 20,582. Published March 28, 1911.
- 84,679.—Tooth Preparations. Geo. G. Rambaud, New York, N. Y.
Filed April 8, 1911. Serial No. 55,622. Published August 1, 1911.
- 84,690.—Hair-Tonic. Harry E. Smith, Johnstown, N. Y.
Filed May 15, 1911. Serial No. 56,366. Published October 24, 1911.
- 84,706.—Certain Foods. Western Grocer Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Filed December 7, 1910. Serial No. 53,165. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,707.—Certain Foods. Western Grocer Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Filed December 7, 1910. Serial No. 53,166. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,708.—Certain Foods. Western Grocer Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Filed December 7, 1910. Serial No. 53,167. Published October 17, 1911.
- 84,709.—Toilet Powders. The J. B. Williams Company, Glastonbury, Conn.
Filed July 21, 1911. Serial No. 57,764. Published October 24, 1911.
- 84,715.—Cold-Cream and Greaseless Cream. Aubry Sisters, New York, N. Y.
Filed September 2, 1911. Serial No. 58,513. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,716.—Hair-Tonic and Remedies for Certain Diseases. Azone Manufacturing Company, Kingman, Kans.
Filed August 2, 1911. Serial No. 57,988. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,725.—Caustic Soda. Burgess Sulphite Fibre Company, Berlin, N. H.
Filed August 21, 1911. Serial No. 58,303. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,729.—Hair-Tonics. R. D. Denise, Kansas City, Mo.
Filed September 30, 1911. Serial No. 58,953. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,730.—Tooth-Powder. August E. Drucker, San Francisco, Cal.
Filed August 12, 1911. Serial No. 58,170. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,734.—Salve and Certain Toilet Preparations. The Elizabeth Chemical Company, New York, N. Y.
Filed May 27, 1910. Serial No. 49,963. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,740.—Certain Detergents and Polishing Materials. Hamton & Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed April 28, 1911. Serial No. 56,021. Published October 10, 1911.
- 84,754.—Face-Powder, Face-Cream, Hair-Tonic, and Hair Dye. Rotkowitz Bros., New York, N. Y.
Filed June 9, 1911. Serial No. 56,933. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,782.—Hair-Tonic. Henry J. Loubeque, New York, N. Y.
Filed June 26, 1909. Serial No. 43,285. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,783.—Hair-Tonic. Tony Manganiello, New York, N. Y.
Filed September 27, 1911. Serial No. 58,883. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,789.—Certain Toilet Preparations and Food-Coloring Compounds. National Tube Flavor Company, Newark, N. Y.
Filed May 22, 1911. Serial No. 56,538. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,791.—Cold-Cream. New England Laboratory Company, Lynn, Mass.
Filed April 27, 1911. Serial No. 55,990. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,810.—Certain Foods. Chas. W. Bauermeister Company, Terre Haute, Ind.
Filed May 1, 1911. Serial No. 56,096. Published October 31, 1911.

- 84,835.—Wheat-Flour. Kemper Mill & Elevator Company, Kansas City, Mo.
Filed July 31, 1911. Serial No. 57,963. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,843.—Certain Foods. McNeil & Higgins Company, Chicago, Ill.
Filed February 23, 1911. Serial No. 47,970. Published February 14, 1911.
- 84,879.—Certain Foods. Scott & Gilbert Company, San Francisco, Cal.
Filed May 25, 1911. Serial No. 56,585. Published October 24, 1911.
- 84,892.—Certain Foods. Western Grocer Company, Marshalltown, Iowa.
Filed December 7, 1910. Serial No. 53,168. Published October 31, 1911.
- 84,897.—Disinfecting Means for Mouth and Throat. Bauer & Cie., Berlin, Germany.
Filed June 24, 1911. Serial No. 57,276. Published November 7, 1911.
- 84,901.—Mouth-Wash, Tooth-Paste and Tooth-Powder. The Dencolo Chemical Company, Denver, Colo.
Filed January 10, 1911. Serial No. 53,796. Published November 7, 1911.
- 84,902.—Hair-Tonic. Alexander Clyde Ellerbe, Florence, S. C.
Filed May 8, 1909. Serial No. 42,317. Published November 7, 1911.
- 84,908.—Pills, Toilet Preparations, and Remedies, and Medicines for Certain Diseases and Ailments. Michael Halpern, New York, N. Y.
Filed September 5, 1911. Serial No. 58,540. Published November 7, 1911.
- 84,909.—Caustic Soda, Bleaching-Powder and Sulfur Chlorid. Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Filed April 17, 1911. Serial No. 55,795. Published November 7, 1911.
- 84,919.—Scalp-Tonic. Martha J. Stebbins, Churchville, N. Y.
Filed September 25, 1911. Serial No. 58,832. Published November 7, 1911.

PRINTS REGISTERED.

- 2,910.—Title: "Hay's Hair-Health." (For a Dressing and Invigorant for the Hair.)—Philo Hay Specialties Company, Newark, N. J. Filed November 21, 1911.
- 2,921.—Title: "Rexall." (For Hair-Tonic.)—United Drug Company, Boston, Mass. Filed November 8, 1911.
- 2,922.—Title: "Grace Morrissey." (For Face-Powder.)—Ben. Levy Company, Boston, Mass. Filed November 8, 1911.

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 16,067.—Title: "77." (For Cottonseed Oil.)—The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed October 9, 1911.
- 16,074.—Title: "White Rose Transparent Glycerine Soap." (For Toilet Soap.)—Mülhens & Kropff, New York, N. Y. Filed November 17, 1911.
- 16,086.—Title: "Poinsetta." (For Shampoo-Powder.)—Percy J. Hannah, San Francisco, Cal. Filed October 12, 1911.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 31,266.—Howard E. Nichols, St. Louis, Mo. (Filed November 20, 1907. Claims use since January, 1906.)—Hair-Stains.
- 33,256.—L. T. Piver & Cie, Paris, France. (Filed March 9, 1908. Claims use since September 2, 1907.)—Perfumery Extracts, Toilet Powders and Sachet Powders.
- 43,583.—Alfred J. Krank, St. Paul, Minn. (Filed July 17, 1909. Claims use since February 15, 1906.)—A Perfumed Lotion.
- 49,725.—B. T. Babbitt, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 14, 1910. Claims use since March 30, 1910. Comprising a background of two broad horizontal stripes of orange-

yellow and white, respectively, on both of which and extending from one into the other appears, in solid blue color, a sheet suspended from a line and bearing conspicuously, in white, the words, "Naptha Soap," which words, however, are descriptive, and are therefore disclaimed.) Soap.

49,726.—B. T. Babbitt, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 14, 1910. Claims use since March 30, 1910. Comprising a background of two broad horizontal stripes of orange-yellow and white, respectively, on both of which and extending from one stripe into the other appears, broadside, a sailboat silhouetted, in solid blue color, against said background, extending from one stripe into the other and bearing conspicuously, in white, the words "Floating Soap," which words, however, are descriptive, and are therefore disclaimed.)—Soap.

52,192.—Willson Bros., Edgerton, Wis. (Filed October 10, 1910. Claims use since on or about October, 1904.)—Soaps and Soap Powders and Metal-Polishes.

52,601.—The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed November 4, 1910. Claims use since August 12, 1910.)—A Scouring Compound.

54,699.—The Burckhardt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed February 23, 1911. Claims use since December 18, 1910.)—Soap.

55,251.—F. W. Thurston Company, Chicago, Ill. (Filed March 22, 1911. No claim being made to the words "Trade-Mark." Claims use since February 14, 1911.)—Antiseptic Cleaning Compound.

55,621.—H. W. Taylor & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed April 8, 1911. Claims use since August 13, 1876.)—Hair-Tonic.

56,058.—L. Richmond & Co., Brockton, Mass. (Filed April 29, 1911. Claims use since March, 1909.)—A Disinfectant.

56,267.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y. (Filed May 9, 1911. Under ten-year proviso. Claims use since April 20, 1911.)—Soap.

56,495.—Monkhouse and Glasscock, Ltd., Bermondsey, County of London, England. (Filed May 20, 1911. Claims use since February 20, 1899.)—Concentrated Crystallized Fruit Extracts.

56,629.—Lanman & Kemp, New York, N. Y. (Filed May 27, 1911. Under ten year proviso. The picture being fanciful, all the words, and names being disclaimed. Claims use since 1864.)—A Liquid Tonic for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair.

56,936.—Erste Karlsruher Parfümerie & Toiletteseffen-Fabrik, E. Wolff & Sohn, Baden and Karlsruhe, Germany. (Filed June 9, 1911. Claims use since July, 1903.)—Perfumery.

57,079.—Rocco R. Vecchioli, Washington, D. C. (Filed June 15, 1911. The trade mark consists of the word "Rosafina." Claims use since about May 1, 1911.)—A Hair or Scalp Tonic.

57,340.—George A. Koch, Woodmere, N. Y. (Filed June 27, 1911.) Claims use since April 1, 1911.)—Hair-Tonic.

57,348.—Seeby Drug Company, New York, N. Y. (Filed June 28, 1911. Claims use since the year 1907.)—Hair-Tonic and Pomade.

57,695.—Edwin G. Frank, Philadelphia, Pa. (Filed July 12, 1911. Claims use since July 10, 1911.)—A Washing Compound.

58,114.—Idaho Soap Company, Ltd., Boise, Idaho. (Filed August 10, 1911. Claims use since September 1, 1881.)—Washing Soap.

58,130.—Carl H. Lips, New York, N. Y. (Filed August 10, 1911. Claims use since July 25, 1911.)—Skin Stain Removers.

58,202.—Cornel Partos, New York, N. Y. (Filed August 14, 1911. Claims use since June, 1909.)—A Remedy for Diseases of the Skin.

58,210.—The Gifford Chemical Company, Beverly, N. Y. (Filed August 15, 1911. The portrait being that of Thomas Franklin Gifford, one of the members of said firm. Claims use since May 24, 1910.)—Tooth-Powders and Tooth-Pastes.

58,379.—The Burckhardt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed August 25, 1911. Claims use since May 20, 1911.)—A Scouring Powder.

58,638.—The Andrew Jergens Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed September 12, 1911. Claims use since 1883.)—Toilet Soaps.

58,656.—White & Hoy, Gary, Ind. (Filed September 13, 1911. Claims use since July 1, 1911.)—Hair-Tonic.
58,815.—Hylin & Co., Fabriks Aktiebolag, Stockholm, Sweden. (Filed September 22, 1911. Claims use since June 1, 1910.)—Liquid Shaving Soap.

58,847.—The American Salve Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. (Filed September 23, 1911. Claims use since September 15, 1911.)—Lotions, etc.

58,876.—L. T. Piver & Cie, Paris, France. (Filed September 27, 1911. Claims use since December 11, 1903.)—Perfumes, Toilet Water, Face-Powder, Sachet-Silk, Sachet-Paper, Sachet-Powder, Toilet Cream.

59,202.—Frederic S. Mason, New York, N. Y. (Filed October 17, 1911. The portrait being that of Emma Trentini. Claims use since the 1st day of October, 1911.)—Perfumes.

59,368.—Edward Troy, Waco, Texas. (Filed October 26, 1911. Claims use since September 27, 1911.)—Face-Cream.

59,376.—Felix Frankle, Chicago, Ill. (Filed October 27, 1911. Claims use since October 1, 1911.)—Toilet Cream and Powder.

59,386.—Lillie Randal, New York, N. Y. (Filed October 27, 1911. Claims use since October 1, 1911.)—Hair-Tonic.

59,522.—Thomas C. Booth, New York, N. Y. (Filed November 3, 1911. Claims use since October 23, 1911.)—Face-Creams.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

(Notice of Judgment No. 1194.)

Alleged Misbranding of Peroxide Cream.

At the December term of the United States for the Eastern District of New York the United States Attorney filed information against the American Druggists' Syndicate, New York, N. Y., alleging shipment by it, from New York into the District of Columbia, of a product labeled "Peroxide Cream," which was misbranded. The product was labeled: (On circular) "A. D. S. Toilet Dainties." "A. D. S. Peroxide Cream." "It is a pure skin cerate, in which a harmless and efficient whitening agent has been successfully incorporated."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of a sample of said product showed the following results: Fatty acids, 29.317 per cent.; moisture, 40.327 per cent.; glycerine, 30.156 per cent.; gum, 0.416; ash, 0.7417; boric acid, small amounts, and indication of a very small quantity of peroxide. Misbranding was alleged in the information in two counts; in the first count because the label bore statements, designs and devices regarding such article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and misleading in that the words "Peroxide Cream" represented the peroxide as an important ingredient, and was intended to lead the purchaser to believe that peroxide was an important ingredient of such article, when in fact said article contained only an indication of a very small quantity of some peroxide, which said quantity was insignificant. Misbranding was alleged in the second count for the reason that the circular accompanying the article "A. D. S. Toilet Dainties" bore statements, designs and devices regarding the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, which were false and misleading in that the statement "Is a pure skin cerate" was false and misleading in

that it represented the article to contain wax, when in fact the article contained no wax, and was not therefore a cerate.

On January 13, 1911, the American Druggists' Syndicate appeared and filed a general demurrer to the information. On April 11, 1911, the court rendered the following opinion sustaining said demurrer, and dismissing the information:

"The first count of the information alleges that the defendant shipped from the State of New York to the District of Columbia a certain article and drug, which was a mixture of substances for external use, upon which there was a label reading: 'A. D. S. Peroxide Cream. Cleansing, Soothing and Healing to the Skin, Antiseptic, Cooling and Refreshing.' Elsewhere upon the carton, and upon the package or jar enclosed therein, were immaterial variations of this statement of the properties and purposes of the preparation. It is charged that this was a misbranding within the meaning of the act, 'in that the label then and there bore statements, designs and devices regarding the said article and the ingredients and the substances contained therein, which were false and misleading, in that the words "Peroxide Cream" represent that peroxide is an important ingredient, and tend to lead the purchaser to believe that peroxide is an important ingredient of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article then and there contained only an indication of a very small quantity of same peroxide which said quantity is insignificant.'"

It appears upon the face of the information that the preparation in question contained some peroxide. There was no statement on the label as to the quantity or proportion, nor does the act require any such statement in the case of peroxide. Certainly, then, the label was not false. In *re Wilson*, 168 Fed. Rep., 566; *United States vs. Boeckmann*, 176 Fed. Rep., 382. But the information alleges that the label is "false and misleading, in that the words 'Peroxide Cream' represent that peroxide is an important ingredient, and tends to lead the purchaser to believe that peroxide is an important ingredient of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, the article then and there contained only an indication of a very small quantity of same peroxide, which said quantity is insignificant." It is asserted (and it is a fair inference) that the label tends to lead purchasers to believe that peroxide is present to such an extent that the antiseptic and healing qualities of peroxide may be obtained from its use; and it is argued that such is not the fact, and therefore the label is misleading. On other words the Government contends that the statement on the label with reference to the remedial effect of the article is a misbranding within the meaning of the act because the article is in fact ineffectual for the purpose indicated. Assuming that the information is sufficient as a pleading to raise such an issue, this contention is based upon an entire misconception of the scope and purpose of the act. The purpose was to protect the public against deception in the purchase of drugs and food by punishing adulteration and misbranding as therein defined. If the label on a drug is not false or misleading in any of the particulars enjoined or prohibited by Section 8, no offense is committed under that section. By no possible construction can the terms of the act be extended to such a boundless field of inquiry as that involved in the accuracy of the remedial effects claimed for a drug. Such an inquiry could be pursued only through the opinions of contending experts and the experience of those who had used the article, and a conclusive determination could seldom, if ever, be reached. At all events, it is sufficient to say that the act discloses no purpose to hold manufacturers and vendors of preparations like the one in issue here to criminal responsibility for misstatements as to their curative or remedial effects. *United States vs. Johnson*, 177 Fed. Rep., 313.

The second count of the information alleges that there was enclosed with the article a circular entitled "A. D. S. Toilet Dainties." The plain sense of the language in question is that it embraces any statement, design or device regarding the article, which appears on the outside of the package in which the drug is offered for sale, whether such statement be printed upon or otherwise affixed to the pack-

(Continued on page 274.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

AFRICA.

The importance of the palm-oil industry of West Africa is but faintly realized by Americans, says Consul William J. Yerby, Sierra Leone. The amount of palm oil annually exported from British West Africa now amounts to 15,150,000 imperial gallons (imperial gallon = 1.2 American gallons), valued at not less than \$5,575,000; while the yearly export of palm kernels is 226,000 tons (ton = 2,240 pounds), valued at over \$16,000,000. These figures do not include the exports of palm oil or kernels from French West Africa, German West Africa, nor the Congo. The palm tree from which the oil and kernels are obtained is indigenous and grows in great quantities in all West Africa.

The trees are 30 to 40 feet high, and bear as many as 7 or 8 cones of fruit each about the size of a man's head. The pericarp and the kernel yield about 60 and 50 per cent. respectively, of their weight in oil. The oil obtained from the pericarp is a deep yellowish blood red, while that from the kernel is white. The oils are used in Europe in the manufacture of soaps, candles and lubricating oils.

The only drawback to the widespread development of the palm-oil industry in West Africa is the lack of transportation, and this will not be overcome until the country is well opened up. Steady progress is being made in this direction, however. As palm oil will bring \$150 per ton in Europe, and as, handled on a large scale, it could be delivered in Liverpool for \$75 per ton, including all charges with cost of production, it can be seen that future developments will be rapid and have an important bearing on the general prospects of West Africa.

AUSTRALIA.

SOAP.—During the first nine months of 1911 the import of soap into Australia was valued at £76,484, and the export at £53,891. The value of the import for the corresponding period of 1910 was £77,343, and of the export £50,458.

BOLIVIA.

TARIFF INCREASED.—The duties on all foreign products are increased 15 per cent., and a duty of 2 per cent. is imposed on all foreign products hitherto free of duty under the tariff, under the new tariff rates effective January 1, 1912.

FRANCE.

TARIFF ON DETERPINATED NATURAL ESSENCES.—A circular has been published to the effect that the French Departments of Commerce and Finance have decided that natural essences, deterpinated, *i. e.*, freed from their terpenic carbon compounds by a special treatment, shall pay customs duty on the basis of the quantity of non-deterpinated essence which they represent. The circular also indicates, with regard to the essences most commonly imported (citron, sweet and bitter orange, bergamot, lavender, mint, petit grain and rosemary), the proportion of the concentrated to the non-concentrated essence which is to serve as basis for the assessment of duty.

FRENCH GUIANA.

OIL OF ROSEWOOD.—A British consular report from French Guiana states that the exports of oil of rosewood from that colony for last year amounted to 22,066 kilos,

of the value of 551,650 francs, which is nearly double that of the preceding year. Two new factories have been built for the distillation of the oil, all of which is shipped to Grasse.

GERMANY.

GLYCERINE.—It is announced that the German Glycerine Convention has adopted the international standard (1911) method of determining the percentage of pure glycerine in the crude article, as giving the most accurate results. Preference will be given, when analyses are to be performed, to analysts who use this method.

HOLLAND.

LIQUID SOAP.—Consul Mahin reports that a well-known chemist of Amsterdam has recently invented a new kind of liquid of fine quality and agreeable scent, for use in parlor cars, steamships, hotels and other public places.

INDIA.

SOAPS AND COSMETICS.—A German consular report from Calcutta states that there is a steadily growing field there for the sale of medical, pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations and mediums intended for the promotion of health. It can clearly be noted how certain specialties, whose owners fear no expense for advertising, are growing in favor with the public from year to year. From this it must be seen that manufacturers must rely upon an extensive and thorough advertising campaign to secure business. The total value of the goods imported under this head is estimated at about 12,500,000 marks yearly. Of late years the imports of soaps have also been rapidly increasing. Whereas, five years ago, the imports were only valued at 4,500,000 marks, in 1910 they amounted to 6,500,000. For the Indian markets cheap goods form the staple article for sale in the bazaars. Better qualities are only to be had, almost exclusively, in European stores and shops. Well-known English and German brands are most met with. Cheap bazaar goods are obtained almost entirely from England, which also covers practically the whole demand for industrial soaps.

SYRIA AND TURKEY.

PERFUME TRADE.—In a recent report British Consul Weakley states that cheap perfumery made in France, Austria, Germany and Italy is largely imported into Syria, but that the importation of British-made perfumes is very small. The principal perfumes imported into Turkey are of French origin, the German goods being of poorer quality, and packed in far less attractive containers. He recommends that for this trade the bottles and cases should be as ornamental as possible, and that for cheap perfumes imitation cut glass bottles should be used in preference to plain glass ones.

OLIVE CROP.—Consul General Gabriel B. Ravndal, Constantinople, reports that the 1911 olive crop is excellent over the entire district of the Gulf of Mudania-Ghemlik, on the southeastern arm of the Sea of Marmora, which is famous for olives. It is believed that it will amount to 28,283,805 pounds for the district of Mudania and 42,425,707 pounds for the district of Ghemlik and Yeni Bazar. The quality is excellent, as the fruit was free from disease during its growth. Owing to the great abundance the size of the olives will be small. In the whole district of the Gulf of Mudania-Ghemlik the production of oil this year will amount to between 3,400,000 and 4,300,000 pounds. Perhaps one-fourth will be exported.

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices. For very small orders the prices would be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter .....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon	1.50-1.60	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.	4.50	Lemongrass	1.70-1.80	Tonka Beans, Angostura....	5.50
" Artificial .....	.75	Limes, expressed	2.00	" Para	3.00
" Sweet True .....	.63-.73	" distilled .....	.50	Vanilla Beans, Mexican....	4.00-6.00
" Peach-Kernel ....	.30-.35	Linaloe	2.75	" " Cut	4.00
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon.....	4.00-5.00
" Rectified .....	.25	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahati.....	2.00
Anise	1.45	" artificial	2.00		
Aspic (Spike)	1.10-1.25	Myrbane, rect. ....	.12	SUNDRIES.	
Bay, Porto Rico	3.50	Neroli, petale	50.00-65.00	Ambergris, black ....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bay	2.75-2.90	" artificial	15.00-17.00	" gray	25.00-27.50
Bergamot, 35%-36%	5.50-5.75	Nutmeg .....	.80	Civet, horns	1.50-1.75
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Opoponax	7.00	Chalk, precipitated .....	.04½-.06
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	3.75-4.00	Orange, bitter	2.85	Cologne Spirit	2.65-3.10
Cade .....	.20	" sweet	2.65	Cumarin	3.50
Cajeput .....	.12	Origanum	2.40-2.50	Heliotropine	1.75
Camphor .....	.12	Orris Root, concrete....(oz.)	3.50-5.00	Menthol	7.00
Caraway Seed	1.00	" " absolute. (oz.)	28.50-32.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Cardamom	17.00	Patchouly	3.25-3.60	" " grain	15.00
Carvol	2.00	Pennyroyal	1.25-1.50	" Tonquin, pods.	13.00-16.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical ..	.95	Peppermint	3.00-3.40	" grains	21.00-24.00
" Lead free	1.10-1.35	Petit Grain, South American.	2.75-3.00	" Artificial, per lb....	1.50-3.00
" Redistilled	1.50	" French	6.50	Orris Root, Florentine, whole	.12
Cedar, Leaf .....	.60-.70	Pimento	2.25	Orris Root, powdered and	
" Wood .....	.18	Rose	8.00-12.00	granulated .....	.15
Cinnamon, Ceylon	6.50-14.00	Rosemary, French .....	.80	Talc, Italian	32.00-35.00
Citronella .....	.26-.28	" Trieste .....	.70	" French	25.00-30.00
Cloves .....	.90-1.00	Rue	4.00	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Copaiba	1.15-1.25	Safrol .....	.45	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
Coriander	5.00-9.00	Sandalwood, East India	3.00	Thymol	1.40
Croton	1.40-1.50	" West India....	1.60	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.36
Cubebs .....	.375	Sassafras, artificial .....	.35		
Erigeron	2.00	" natural .....	.75	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%.	.50	Savin	1.40	Tallow, city 6c. (hhd.); country; 6c.	
Fennel, Sweet	1.50-1.60	Spearmint	4.50-4.75	Grease, brown, 5@5½c.; yellow,	
" Bitter .....	.75	Spruce .....	.50	5½@6c.	
Geranium, African	5.50-5.75	Tansy	2.25	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 33@	
" Bourbon	4.50-4.75	Thyme, red	1.10	33½c.; winter yellow, \$5.50@6.50.	
" French	11.00	" white	1.30	Cocoonut oil, Cochín, 9½@10c.;	
" Turkish	3.75-4.00	Vetivert, Bourbon	6.00-7.00	Ceylon, 8½@9½c.	
Ginger	6.50	" Indian	30.00-40.00	Olive oil in bond, 80@85c.	
Gingergass	1.75-2.00	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.34-.36	Olive oil, foots, prime, 6¼@7¾c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	" genuine	4.50-5.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 6¼@7¼c.; red,	
Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.25	Wormwood	7.00	prime, 6½@7½c.	
Kananga, Java	3.00	Ylang-Ylang	36.00-40.00	Peanut, 7@7½c.	
Lavender, English	12.00			Soya Bean oil, 6¾@7c.	
" Cultivated	6.00			Chemicals, borax, 3½@4c.; caustic	
" Fleurs, 28-30	3.50-3.75			soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.85.	
				Rosin, water white, \$8.25.	

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

There has been very little change in market conditions since our last report. The new crop of lemon oil is being received in Sicilian shipping centers, but the recession in price has been very little indeed. The price of bergamot is stiffening and \$5.75 is now asked. Geranium oil is very firm and there is no reduction in price visible for some time.

Beans.

In view of a growing belief on the part of consumers there is no decrease probable during the next few months, there has been free buying for some time. Quotations

remain the same except for Tahiti beans, which have risen to \$2, a price which has not been seen here for several years.

Hongkong's Toilet Article Trade.

Toilet articles are retailed in Hongkong in almost all kinds of stores, and full lines are carried by many import and commission houses. The largest firm, which has houses in Manila and in all the large treaty ports of China, deals in toilet articles, although its chief business consists of drugs and druggists' sundries. The house purchases all its supplies direct and not through commission houses. A department store owned and controlled by Chinese also does a large business in toilet articles.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

(Continued from page 271.)

age itself or impressed upon a separate label which is then annexed to the package. An advertising circular enclosed with an article inside the carton in which it is offered for sale, does not induce the sale or deceive the intending purchaser, and is not within the purview of the act.

The demurrer is sustained.

(Notice of Judgment No. 1158.)

Adulteration and Misbranding of Vanilla Flavor.

On May 12, 1911, the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed information against the Pan American Manufacturing Company, alleging shipment from Louisiana into New Mexico of vanilla flavor which was adulterated and misbranded. The product was labeled: "High Power Vanilla Flavor, Pan American Mfg. Co. 3,000-3,016 Royal Street, New Orleans, La."

Analysis showed the following results: Solids, 54.4 per cent.; vanillin, 0.101 per cent.; coumarin, 0.152 per cent.; vanilla resins, qualitative, none; color, natural. Adulteration was alleged for the reason that an extract of tonka bean had been mixed and packed with the product so as to reduce, lower and injuriously affect its quality and strength, and had been substituted wholly or in part for the genuine vanilla extract. Misbranding was alleged for the reason that said product was represented as a vanilla flavor, when it was a preparation consisting essentially of tonka extract.

On June 15, 1911, the defendant company pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 and costs.

STATE.

TENNESSEE.—Bulletin No. 5, Tennessee Food and Drugs Inspection, contains the following reports of analyses, the numbers given being the department's laboratory numbers, the names being those of the manufacturers:

LEMON EXTRACT—ILLEGAL.

1626.—Canby, Arch & Canby, Dayton, Ohio; labeled as containing 2 oz.; found 5.4 per cent. short.

1654.—Homestead Rem. & Ext. Co., Mayfield, Ky; below strength and artificially colored.

1692.—Du Bois, Kolb & Co., Paducah, Ky; below strength and artificially colored.

1704.—Pullen-Richardson Chemical Co., St. Louis; labeled "Marvel Soluble Lemon Flavoring; contains principles soluble in dilute alcohol from 2½ per cent. oil of lemon, citral 1/6 of 1 per cent., alcohol 50 per cent."

1726.—Jacobi & Martin, Dyersburg; slightly below standard.

1745.—Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; a terpeneless extract labeled by the manufacturers "Fluid Lemon Soluble."

1752.—Heekin Spice Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; labeled on bottle "Triple Extract."

1773.—Hamner-Ballard Drug Co., Memphis.

1789.—Assignees of B. Dent Sprowl, Memphis.

1794.—W. J. Cox, Memphis.

1851.—Specialty Mfg. Co., Memphis; properly labeled "Imitation," but label alleges the presence of some oil of lemon and none could be detected.

1899.—Bristol Drug Manufacturing Co., Bristol; two samples showed these results: the low-grade one seems to have been old stock.

1901.—Era Chemical Co., Bristol, Tenn.

VANILLA EXTRACT—ILLEGAL.

1177.—Knoxville Drug Co., Knoxville, Tenn., label on back of bottle: "Contains 3 per cent. of Vanilla Bean." Not an intelligible declaration of the real strength.

1203.—Interstate Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md; Not a straight vanilla extract.

1442.—Cumberland Manufacturing Co., Nashville, Tenn.; misbranded—not labeled "Imitation." Shipped in 1908.

1464.—Marvel & Co., New York; Imitation extract containing no vanilla resins and colored artificially.

1653.—Homestead Remedy & Extract Co., Mayfield, Ky.

1852.—Specialty Manufacturing Co., Memphis; no real vanilla bean or extractive present.

Kansas.

The November bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health contains the following pure food and drug analyses:

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—VANILLA.

No. 7965. Label, "Vanilla Flavoring. This bottle contains one-third per cent. alcohol, vanillin, coumarin, caramel and water." Manufacturer, Miss Lottie Wallow, Salina, Kan. Caramel, present; alcohol, 22 per cent.; coumarin, present. Illegal.

No. 9500. Label, "Two Ounces Arion Standard Vanilla Flavor. Alcohol, 12 per cent. Guaranteed by Scientific Medicine Co. Serial No. 6987." Manufacturer, Scientific Medicine Co. Coumarin, present; basic Winton lead No. 0.012. Although the word artificial is stamped on the box it is very indistinct and the label is entirely false and misleading. Illegal.

No. 9501. Label, "Vanilla Extract." Manufacturer, Star Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan. Caramel, present; coumarin, present; basic Winton lead No. 0.89. Illegal.

LEMON.

No. 7958. Label, "Wedding Breakfast Flavoring Extract Lemon. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906." Label on carton, "The extract contained herein is guaranteed perfectly pure and of the highest degree of strength possible to attain. Care should be taken not to use too much." Manufacturer, Eagle Laboratories, St. Louis and Denver. Lemon oil, 7.4 per cent. This sample would have passed if it had not been for the highly exaggerated and misleading statement that the extract was of the highest degree of strength possible to attain. This statement is very far from the truth. Illegal.

No. 9499. Label, "2 oz., Arion Standard Lemon Flavor. Alcohol 35 per cent. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Serial 6987." Manufacturer for Donald & Porter Co., Grand Island, Neb. Lemon oil, not over 0.3 per cent. Illegal.

No. 9552. Label, "Pure Lemon Extract. Full measure 4 oz. N. Y. Store." Manufacturer, Capital City Bottling Works, Topeka, Kan. Lemon oil, not over 0.5 per cent. Illegal.

No. 9584. Label, "Star Brand Lemon Extract. Not over 50 per cent. alcohol." Manufacturer, Star Manufacturing Co., Norton, Kan. Lemon oil, not over 0.4 per cent. Colored with coal tar dye to look like a lemon extract. Illegal.

STRAWBERRY.

No. 5059. Substance, "Strawberry Extract." One of the worst cases of misrepresentation is the following: A gentleman sent to the food laboratory a sample of a red solution which had been sold to him for strawberry extract. Upon examination it proved to be nothing but a solution of a red dye and showed not the slightest indication of being even an imitation of strawberry extract.

North Dakota.

Bulletin 39, of the North Dakota Food Department, for December, 1911, reports the following examinations:

8,230.—Compound Vanilla Flavor. Normanco Brand. Northern Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Contains no resin, no true vanilla and is not labeled for alcohol. Illegal.

8,281.—Lemon Extract. W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago. 4 ozs. claimed; actual contents 3.7 ozs. Misbranded.

8,324.—Extract of Lemon. Bluebird Brand. Stone-Ordean-Wells Co., Duluth, Minn. Claim 3 ozs.; actual contents 2.6 ozs. Misbranded.

Montana.

The new Pure Food and Drug Law of Montana went into effect on January 1, 1912. The Board of Health is the administrative power and a food and drug laboratory is provided in connection with the Department of Chemistry of the Montana State College, at Bozeman. The staff is: W. M. Cobleigh, State chemist; C. E. Mollet, director of drug analyses; Drury L. Weatherhead, food analyst; D. B. Swingle, bacteriologist.



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Represent the *oldest and best*, as well as the *newest and best* in natural flower odors. The only perfect substitute for the best Pomade washing is a solution of the S & A. Concretes. Try 80 per cent. of ours against 100 per cent. of any other.

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Get our price and compare qualities
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PERFUMER PUB. CO., 100 William St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A SALESMAN WANTED for La Valliere Toilet Line for Alabama and Florida Essential points: Must have had successful experience in handling perfumery, also good acquaintance with the trade. Apply with references, stating age and salary expectations, FINLAY, DICKS & Co., LTD., New Orleans, La.

An old-established, well-known house would like to find a capable man who understands the Essential Oil and Extracts business and can sell the manufacturing trade. Address, giving details and experience, etc., STAMP, care of this journal.

WE ARE SPECIALISTS in the manufacture of casein rolling massage cream. Write us for samples and quotations. Get our prices before placing your contract. MARK W. ALLEN & Co., Detroit, Mich.

FORMULAS TO SELL BY EXPERT PERFUMER AND TOILET MAKER. Many foreign and domestic specialties. Moderate charges. Write to "Confidential," care of this journal.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, well acquainted with the retail druggists throughout the Northwest, wants to connect with a reliable perfume and toilet preparation house to represent them in this territory. Best reference. Address, REGISTERED PHARMACIST, P. O. Box 1374, Spokane, Wash.

EXPERIENCED PERFUMER, has worked in leading houses in France, Germany and Switzerland, able to originate or imitate new perfumes, wants position in first-class house. Willing to submit samples of his own make. Address EUROPEAN, care of this journal.

POSITION WANTED AS AN ASSISTANT PERFUMER by a young man with good education and about six months experience in the manufacture of toilet preparations and perfumes. Address G. L. E., care of this journal.

DOCTOR OF CHEMISTRY, experienced in essential oils, synthetics, flavoring extracts and perfumes, wants position. Best of references. Address G. R., care of this journal.

I AM AN EXPERT SOAPMAKER, at present engaged in consulting work, and have worked out a process for making a very fine shaving soap—either in stick or powder form. If you are looking for such a product write H. M. W., care of this journal.

PERFUMER, thoroughly experienced in all details of laboratory work, also in flavoring extracts, desires immediate and permanent position with house where earnest and honest efforts are appreciated. Highest references. Address Composeur, 333, care of this journal.

COMPETENT PERFUMER, up to date, with 18 years' experience, have had entire charge of laboratory, and own formulas for a fine line of perfumes and toilet preparations, wants position; can furnish best of reference. Salary moderate. Address K. C. J., care of this journal.

A young woman graduated in pharmacy, had four years' experience in pharmaceutical work, one year analytical chemistry, desires position in perfume laboratory. Salary moderate. Best references. Address Case, care of this journal.

FRENCH PERFUMER.—One who has had long experience in France and the United States in the manufacture of perfumes and toilet articles, is open for a change. Has considerable skill in the design of labels and packages. Address PARISIAN, care of this journal.

PERFUMER, competent, manufacturing full line of perfumes, toilet articles, food, medical and household preparations, wants position with reliable concern. Address GERMAN, care of this journal.

I AM in the Perfume Business in a small way, and have the money to enlarge; want to understand more of Basic Odors and Blending, and secure an exclusive agency for the Pacific Coast. Any firm that will go to the trouble to place me right can get my money. M. L. D. LANSING, Los Angeles, Cal.

H. EDM. WIEDEMANN
Consulting and Analytical Chemist
HOLLAND BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MO.

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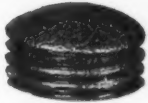
NO. 51 FANCY.



NO. 52.



NO. 51.



NO. 47 FANCY.



NO. 53.



NO. 49 1/4.



NO. 15 FANCY PERFORATED.



NO. 14.



NO. 60.



NO. 37.



NO. 41.



NO. 48.



NO. 67.



NO. 55.

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Designers and manufacturers of Sheet Metal Specialties--such as Caps for Talcum and Tooth-powder Cans and Jars, in Brass--Polished, Nickleplated, &c.--and other metals.

Send us a description or drawing of what you want; or a sample of what you are using and we will submit quotations.

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Acetophenone-Synfleur Melilot-Synfleur Melilot-E-Synfleur

are allied chemical products. Acetophenone is chemically Phenyl Methyl Ketone and was originally introduced under the name of Hypnone because it was used as a hypnotic in medicine. Its delightful odor was recognized and it has been used in perfumery under various fancy names at an excessive price. Modern methods enable us to offer chemically pure Acetophenone at \$6.00 per pound. This material is one of the most stable substances known. It will even stand the action of alkali without decomposition. It gives most charming flowery effects when used in traces in perfume compositions in general.

Yet the odor is weak when compared with Melilot-Synfleur, the name under which Para-Methyl-Acetophenone or Para-Methyl-Phenyl-Methyl-Ketone is known. Melilot gives a very flowery odor effect, similar to Cumarine but about five times as strong. It therefore must be used with care. It gives exceeding freshness to perfumes without the underlying heaviness which Cumarine imparts.

Melilot-E-Synfleur is a further improvement, the result of research work extending over a long period of time. It produces the most charming flowery effects. Its odor is exceedingly powerful. Chemically it is the Ethylidine derivative of Melilot. Melilot-E produces a most charming Melilot honey fragrance in any perfumery composition. It is suitable for all perfumery purposes. It may be used in the finest perfumes and may equally well be applied in toilet waters, in soaps, sachet powders, talcum or face powders, or any other perfumery product. It is entirely neutral in character and will blend with almost any perfume material known. When used in traces it gives that lifelike charm and intense flowery character so valuable and owing to its exceeding strength, at a minimum of cost. Net prices:

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Melilot-Synfleur	
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Ylang Ylang

with its extremely flowery, pungent, charming perfume is an invaluable constituent in many perfumery formulas and combinations. This oil is a very good illustration of the fact, proven by scientific investigation, that the finest and most valuable odors in Nature are invariably exceedingly complex. We may find that a number of constituents are present in appreciable quantities, yet if we combine these, the resulting product does not satisfy unless we add the traces of substances that are present in the flower, sometimes infinitesimal in proportion but which have such a powerful odor that their addition immediately changes a harsh product into a most delicate and flowery material, which can be utilized in goods of the highest grade.

Ylang Ylang Oil contains Benzyl Alcohol, Benzyl Acetate, Benzyl Benzoate, Benzyl Salicylate, Methyl Anthranilate, Methyl Benzoate, Methyl Salicylate, Geraniol, Geraniol Acetate, Linalool, Linalyl Acetate, Eugenol, Iso Eugenol, Methyl Eugenol, and Methyl Iso Eugenol.

But this list while long, is by no means complete, as a great many allied bodies, especially allied esters are also present, but even all these together will not give the characteristic Ylang Ylang odor until THE constituent is added which converts the product into Ylang Ylang. This body is the Methyl ether of Para-Cresol, enormously powerful in effect and therefore to be used with care. Traces of Para-Cresol itself as well as of ethers of other allied phenols are likewise present in the oil. It is not only a question of proportions but of duplicating the traces of constituents found in the blossom, which give that charming, lifelike, flowery effect. For the manufacturer that desires to produce absolutely the finest goods,

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will prove absolutely indispensable. It is the finest synthetic Ylang Ylang flower oil in existence, so our friends tell us. It exceeds in strength and quality the finest natural Ylang Ylang Oil and connoisseurs tell us it is superior to the best natural oil in flowery character. It may be used without hesitation and has been adopted in many of the finest products now selling throughout the world. Net prices: Pounds \$28.00 Trial Ounces \$2.00

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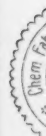
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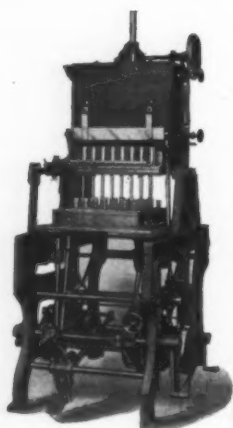
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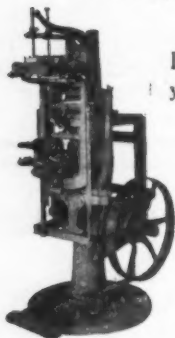
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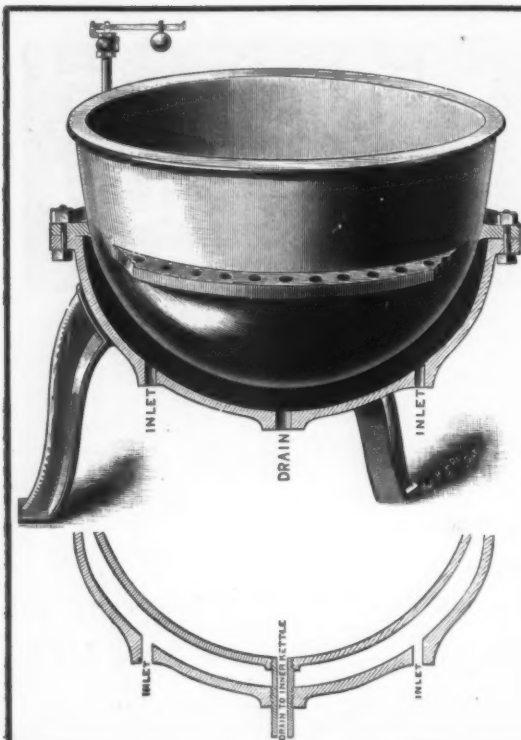
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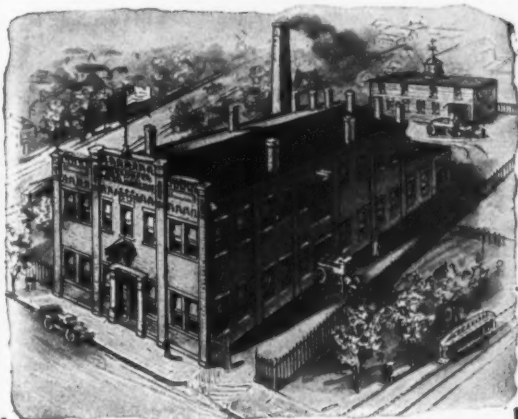
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